Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 156 No. 24 December 12, 1949

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U. S. to Strengthen Antitrust Law Work

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer disclosed last week that he had been requested by President Truman to draw up a program of antitrust law enforcement that is designed to "preserve and strengthen free enterprise—one of the cornerstones of American democracy and sound economic development." He said an interagency committee will examine possible threats to free enterprise and will recommend to the President a program to coordinate and strengthen government policies dealing with unfair competition, monopoly and other restraints of trade.

Both the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission carry on active programs against unfair trade practices and combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade, Mr. Sawyer said, but the President wishes to coordinate all of the government's activities in this field and to explore the possibilities of broadening them by education and cooperative effort leading to voluntary and wholehearted compliance with legal requirements.

"Heretofore, government efforts in this field have been confined primarily to prosecuting those alleged to be guilty or proceeding against those suspected of unfair trade practices," he stated. "This is the first time this matter has been approached from a positive standpoint. The program to be presented to the President for his consideration will be designed to encourage legal and desirable practices, to discourage and bring about voluntary abandonment of illegal or questionable practices, and to clarify for the businessmen the line between what he can and cannot do legally."

Coordinating Federal Activities

A major task of the interagency group will be to propose a sound factual underpinning for government policies in the antitrust field by coordinating the related fact-finding activities of all Federal agencies. As part of the first work in this field, the secretary released a comprehensive study showing the degree of concentration of output in each industry engaged in manufacturing in 1947.

Contrary to the general statements that have been made by other agencies of the government, notably the Federal Trade Commission, the Sawyer report indicated that there is less concentration in industry today than there was ten or twelve years ago. There were fifty-eight instances of increased control by the first four companies in an industry and fifty-seven increases by the first eight companies in 1947 over 1935. On the other hand, there were seventy-two instances of decreases in control by the first four companies and seventy-six instances of decreases by the first eight companies.

FDA Drops Parenteral Solutions Clarity Cases

The Food and Drug Administration last week abandoned all its seizure proceedings brought against drug manufacturers charging them with violating the standards of the USP for clarity of parenteral solutions.

The action was announced by the agency because, it was stated, the USP revision committee had decided not to include any chapter on clarity in the forthcoming revision of the pharmacopeia. While some reference will be contained in the publication to the necessity for clear solutions for parenteral administration, no attempt will be made to establish a standard as first intended.

Philippines Regulations Reduce Imports Sharply

New import regulations of the Philippine government, which went into effect November 30, were made public last week by the Department of Commerce. The regulations show that imports of some commodities are to be cut back as much as 95 percent in an effort by the Philippine government to bring about a more favorable balance of trade.

An announcement from the office of President Quirino stated that the new order would cut annual imports by $200,000,000 and bring imports to the level of exports. Import trade in 1948 was valued at $586,000,000, and exports amounted to $318,050,000.

Under the import control system of the Philippine government, restrictions are applied on products coming into the country to reach a desired percentage cut below the base period. Under the original curtailment order, issued at the first of this year, this base period was July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948. The new order changes the base period to the single year 1948, and greatly extends the list of products, the imports of which must be reduced by varying percentages below the level of imports in 1948.

The order calls for the following reductions in imports below the amount imported in 1948:—

Ninety percent for perfumes, lotions and toilet waters; soap, fancy and toilet, laundry and all other; petroleum jellies; creams and balms; hair tonics; shampoos; brilliantines; nail polish; all other toilet preparations.

Toiletries Affected

Eighty percent for rouges and lipsticks; face powders (including perfumed talc);

—*Continued on page 77*

Price Trend Recovers a Bit

In a relatively quiet period for the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs, fixed and volatile oils developed strength last week and their price levels were raised. Despite a decline in the drug mark, the two advances were enough to elevate the overall level of the markets and the index number was raised 0.4 point. Because fixed oils took a drop a year ago, this year's advance cut the gap in the general status to 19.4 points in favor of 1948.

The advance in fixed oils was wholly in the vegetable group, some animal oils and codliver oil were reduced. In volatile oils, the advances outnumbered the reductions five to one. The price movement in spices was fairly evenly divided. Pepper got a big boost; some cassias and cinnamons were reduced. Menthol was again cut. Imported casein and shellac put animal products on the downside. One type of soya protein was advanced; agar was reduced.

The biggest event in inorganic chemicals were reductions in granular cyanamide and ammoniacal liquor. Weak demand was the reason. Tin, its chlorides, oxide, and sulphate were again reduced, the metal having lost much face as a critical material. There was a boost in aluminum chloride in one quarter. Although chlorine and chlorinated solvents were tight, prices were not changed.

Organic chemicals were rather quiet. The only movement of moment was a substantial reduction in theobromine and its salts. No changes were reported in synthetics. Reports were that two producers of DDT were dropping that article because it didn't pay. There was still some tightness in coaltar solvents, but no particular interest was evident there or in competitive petroleum areas.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 9, 1949	Dec. 2, 1949	Dec. 10, 1948
124.9	124.5	144.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	137.6	146.2	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	133.6	146.2	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	131.2	146.7	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	128.7	147.3	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	128.1	145.9	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	128.9	144.4	140.4	136.6	128.2
September	129.1	144.3	141.9	137.0	130.4
October	126.6	143.7	146.1	143.1	133.2
November	125.7	144.4	149.7	149.2	135.1

Air Pollution Study Funds Increase To Be Requested of Next Congress

The Federal Security Agency will ask Congress next session for a considerable increase in appropriations for the study of air pollution by industries. Plans for an expanded survey program are now being drawn up for submission to the Bureau of the Budget for its approval.

The agency reported that more than a score of requests have come in to it in recent months for special surveys of air pollution in particular areas, as a result of the findings published recently on the Donora, Pa., tragedy. Two requests demanding urgent attention relate to conditions surrounding Staten Island, N. Y., and Pasadena, Calif.

Public attention to the problem of air pollution has been on the upsurge since the Donora survey showed the possible existence of a link between the health of the people in that area and the polluting of the air by surrounding industries. The smog conditions that were created in this and other areas, heretofore have been accepted more as an inconvenience that would soon disappear, but the Donora survey has jolted state and local health officials out of their state of complacency and demands now are being heard that "something be done."

U.S. Powers Limited

Federal officials report that at this time there is very little that the Federal government can do other than to make surveys, develop the facts and bring these to the attention of the state and local health authorities. Ordinarily, however, local health authorities have almost unlimited powers to force corrective actions. While the Federal government can bring suit against industries that are polluting waterways, no such authority exists in the case of air pollution.

Air pollution, however, is being regarded in some government quarters as an even more serious problem than stream pollution. There is some reason to believe, it is declared, that even in areas where air pollution never reaches an acute stage, the continuous breathing of small amounts of deleterious substances discharged into the atmosphere by surrounding industries, may be the cause of chronic respiratory ailments with a resulting lowered health level for the people of that community.

Committee Work Started

Acting Federal Security Administrator John L. Thurston announced December 6 that a ten-man committee has just been set up to advise the Public Health Service on Industrial Hygiene. The group held its first meeting in Washington recently and discussed cooperative working relationships as well as technical problems and urged that the PHS further integrate its work with the Department of Labor to insure the health and well-being of workers in industry.

The need for further study of air pollution was one of the important problems considered. The committee urged that basic research be undertaken immediately to establish standards for appraising the effects of potentially harmful substances discharged into the atmosphere — the chronic effects of air pollution.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period December 2 through December 8 were the following:—

To Denmark—$24,000 for petroleum from the United States and $16,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To France—$3,705,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizers, synthetic rubber and toilet preparations, $3,510,000 for medicinal preparations, $506,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates, $485,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $165,000 for essential oils, $10,000 for crude drugs, leaves, herbs and roots, $15,000 for lard, oils, tallow and stearins, $8,000 for soybean oil, and $7,000 for fatty acids of vegetable oil origin, all from the United States; $10,000 for chemicals and $13,000 for chemicals other than alcohol, from Canada; $15,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $600,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates, $15,000 for essential oils, and $20,000 for crude dyeing and tanning materials from Latin America.

To Iceland—$76,000 for soybean oil from the United States.

To Indonesia—$1,000,000 for aluminum and $500,000 for gum rosin from the United States.

To Italy—$800,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizers, synthetic rubber and toilet preparations from the United States.

To Netherlands—$1,000,000 for hides and skins from Latin America.

To Norway—$900,000 for flaxseed from the United States.

To Trizone Germany—$75,000 for lecithin and $75,000 for inedible egg yolk from the United States; $50,000 for essential oils from Latin America; $45,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Japan.

To United Kingdom—$14,660,000 for copper from Canada and $10,000 for vegetable tallow and wax from the United States and Latin America.

To Korea—$1,120,000 for phosphates and other fertilizer materials from the United States.

Tin Price Stability May Bring Inventory Rise

Until the price of tin is stabilized, it does not appear likely that there will be any appreciable increase in the inventory holdings of the major consumers, the Department of Commerce reported last week in its third quarter report on the tin situation.

Industry stocks of tin were placed at 18,872 long tons on October 1 as compared with 18,542 tons on July 1. On January 1, industry stocks had reached 24,344 tons and dropped to 23,000 tons on April 1. Government stocks also declined sharply in the third quarter. On October 1, they totaled 39,353 tons as against 53,382 tons on July 1. Stocks on January 1 were 43,351 tons and on April 1, 46,764 tons.

The Department said that as direct government imports of tin decrease and private distributors, consumers and importers take over the responsibility of supplying United States tin requirements, the tonnage of government inventories will be maintained for the time being at the present working level.

Tin and Lead Trading To Be Resumed in Jan.

The board of governors of the New York Commodity Exchange has set January 5 as the date for the resumption of trading in tin on the exchange. The board also approved a resumption of trading in lead futures and announced that a date sometime in January will be fixed in the future for transactions in that metal.

Methanol Freight Rate Relief Sought in West

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced the filing last week of Fourth Section application No. 24701 seeking relief from the long-and-short-haul provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act on the movement of methanol and related articles in carloads from Bishop, Tex., to Aberdeen, and Watertown, S. D. The application was filed by D. Q. Marsh, agent, for and on behalf of carriers parties to his tariff ICC No. 3721. He cited competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes as grounds for relief.

Mayonnaise Standards Filing Deadline Set for Dec. 26

The Federal Security Agency has extended until December 26 the time within which interested parties may file their comments and objections to the proposed standards for mayonnaise, French dressing, and salad dressings. The proposed standards were published in the *Federal Register* November 5. They would prohibit the use of the new chemical emulsifiers in French dressing and salad dressings, while permitting the use of some of the older types of emulsifiers.

Truesdail Elected ACCL President

Climaxing a three-day convention at Miami Beach's Sherry-Frontenac hotel, members of the American Council of Commercial Laboratories elected Dr. Roger W. Truesdail, head of the Truesdail Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, as its new president. He will succeed Dr. Gernard L. Oser of Long Island City, N. Y. Other officers elected are:—Vice-presidents, Dr. Gustavus F. Esselen of Boston and Lewis F. Herron, Cleveland; treasurer, A. L. Brassel, Hoboken, N. J., and secretary, Sam Tour, New York.

Meeting in Miami December 5 to 7, the scientists discussed and heard reports on a wide range of scientific problems in their field. These varied from a study of the "smog" problem in Los Angeles to a report on taste tests for Florida orange juice concentrates, which are becoming an important part of the state's citrus export business.

The meeting was a part of the general program by ACCL to improve professional and scientific standards in the field of laboratory testing. Host to the group was the South Florida Testing Laboratory.

The national budget of scientific work for 1950 was the theme of the third national "Men of Science and Industry" dinner sponsored by ACCL December 2 at the Statler hotel, Washington.

Close to 150 guests heard the subject discussed from the government's viewpoint by Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to the President and acting chairman of the National Securities Resources Board; from the educators' viewpoint by Dr. Robert B. Stewart, vice-president and treasurer of Purdue University, and from industry's angle by Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

Dr. Bernard L. Oser, director of Food Research Laboratories, Inc., and president of the ACCL, presided as dinner chairman.

Dr. Steelman told the gathering that there may be differences of opinion as to how far in peacetime the Federal government should go in directly supporting research, both basic and applied, but there is a general realization, growing out of the war that scientific research is a vital element of public policy and must be supported and encouraged by the government.

He estimated Federal expenditures for research for fiscal year 1950 at $1,380,000,000, including money for construction of facilities for scientific work. Federal research funds, he said, constitute a substantial portion of the research budget in many institutions, often averaging well over 50 percent; Federal programs have broadened the base of research for institutions of higher learning, while industry has benefited dollar-wise even more than the colleges.

Research Funds Lacking

Dr. Steelman said that there is a real question as to how much farther the government can go under the existing critical budget pressures, in extending its support to research. At the present time the government's program is heavily burdened by national defense needs, which is not conducive to the achievement of the balanced research program which the nation re-

—Continued on page 41

Hardesty Co. Shifts Officers; W. Hardesty Forms Own Firm

William C. Hardesty, president of the W. C. Hardesty Company, fatty acids, oils and chemicals, New York, has severed all connection with the firm and has opened his own offices, it was announced last week.

New officers of W. C. Hardesty Company are president, A. F. Kitchel; vice-presidents, W. J. O'Connell and E. Jobbins, and secretary and treasurer, F. R. Cantzlaar. The company will continue its business at 41 East Forty-second street, with a telephone number of MUrray Hill 2-1920.

Mr. Hardesty, who has been in the fatty acid business for more than thirty years and who organized W. C. Hardesty Company in 1926, has organized Hardesty & Co., with offices at 60 East Forty-second street. Telephone number is MUrray Hill 2-7974.

Chemical Corps Research Conference Set for Dec. 16

Research programs of the Army Chemical Corps will be discussed at a one-day conference of the corps' research council in Washington, D. C., on December 16. The meeting will be held at the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution avenue, N.W.

SOCMA Elects S. Moody Pres.; Kilheffer Honored

Sidney C. Moody of American Cyanamid Company was elected president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at the twenty-fifth annual meeting, held at the Commodore hotel, New York, on December 7. He succeeded Dr. Elvin H. Kilheffer, who retired last February from his post with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Other officers elected were first vice-president, Wyly M. Billings of the Hercules Powder Company; second vice-president, Eric C. Kunz of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., and treasurer, Clayton S. Shoemaker of Dow Chemical Company. Elected to the board of governors were Victor E. Williams, Monsanto Chemical Company, and R. W. Hooker, Hooker Electrochemical Company.

A plaque was presented to the retiring president which read as follows:—"To Dr. Elvin H. Kilheffer, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, from his fellow members. In deep appreciation for his distinguished career of service to the chemical industry. 1949."

Sidney C. Moody

The banquet speaker was Thomas B. Wilson of the U. S. Plastics Products Company, who discussed the growth of the chemical industry and pointed out certain interesting chemical developments currently underway in various sections of the industry.

Mich. Alkali Sales Head

Howard F. Roderick has been appointed general sales manager of the Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., effective January 1. Mr. Roderick joined the Wyandotte research department in 1931 and was named director of research in 1936. In 1945 he shifted to the sales department of the Michigan Alkali Division, serving as manager for calcium carbonate, chlorine and organic chemicals sales.

ADMA Forms Research Administrative Committee

The American Drug Manufacturers Association last week announced the establishment of a research administration committee under the chairmanship of W. Furness Thompson, vice-president of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.

The new committee is a subgroup of the research and development section, and will hold its first meeting coincident with the next meeting of the research and development section, February 6 and 7, at the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. ADMA also announced that the biological section will meet at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 13 and 14.

The research administration committee is composed of the top administrative officers on research of ADMA member firms and will concern itself with policy questions related to research rather than to the technical problems of research.

Drug Trade Conference Advocates Excise Cuts

Two of the resolutions adopted by the National Drug Trade Conference at its annual meeting, December 2, had to do with the general opposition of the drug industry to Federal excise levies which fall directly and discriminatingly upon it. In one resolution, the conference approved "suitable Federal legislation having for its purpose the relief of the drug industry, in the production of drugs and medicines, from the imposition of the present assessment on ethyl alcohol."

The other resolution was directed against the excise levy on toiletries. The conference reaffirmed its position set forth in resolutions in previous years in approval of legislation to "repeal the excise tax on toiletries." It also authorized the sending of copies of the resolution to every member of Congress, permission in that connection having been requested in a communication from the National Association of Retail Druggists, presented by George H. Frates.

Other resolutions approved upon presentation by James F. Hoge as chairman of the committee had to do with various matters as follows:—

Dosage of Rx Drugs

The conference recognized that there is a public health importance that dosage statements appear on the label or in the labeling of drugs sold under the Rx legend in some manner that would be informative to the pharmacist in his responsibilities, and advised that a special committee or an existing committee be directed further to explore the possibilities of bringing about such a modification of the official regulation which prohibits such labeling. The Food and Drug Administration has recently ruled that informative literature on Rx legend drugs may be supplied to pharmacists by manufacturers; but that was not believed to provide adequate information.

Educational Survey

The conference reiterated its endorsement of the Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education and urged the members of its constituent organizations to give financial support to the foundation.

Health Insurance

The conference urged active support of expanding, voluntary plans for the improvement of medical care for the public and opposed any plan, governmental or otherwise, which would tend to deprive the public health professions of their independent professional status and their

—Continued on page 48

Furman Elected ACS President for 1951

Dr. N. Howell Furman, Russell Wellman Moore professor of chemistry at Princeton University, has been chosen president-elect of the American Chemical Society, to serve during 1951. President of the society for 1950 will be Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, executive vice-president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., who will take office on January 1.

Dr. Furman was elected in a national ballot, on which two new members of the board of directors were also chosen. They are Dr. Raymond E. Kirk, head of the department of chemistry and dean of the graduate school of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and Prof. Farrington Daniels, University of Wisconsin.

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Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Medicinal and toilet preparations importers and dealers—Uruguay.

Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, producers, etc.—Union of South Africa.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Acetyl ortho-cresotinic acid.
Acyldiazine.
Antimony pentasulphide.
Cresol sulphonate.
2-Naphthylmethylimidazoline nitrate.
3-Nitro-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid.
2-Phenylbenzylaminomethylimidazoline sulphate.
Sodium thioantimoniate.
Trioctyl phosphate.

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Proprietary Ass'n Told Of Drug Act Changes

Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, executive vice-president of The Proprietary Association, in reviewing the development of the Federal food and drug act, told the scientists gathered, on December 8 at the Biltmore hotel, New York, for the association's mid-year meeting of the scientific section that since the inception of food and drug legislation, beginning with the 1906 act, it has proved to be of inestimable value to the American consumers.

In reviewing developments under the 1938 act and court decisions which have resulted in amendments to the act, Dr. Cullen stated that the famous Sullivan supreme court case, together with the Miller amendment, which provides for seizure of products on other than the first sale, means that for all practical purposes interstate barriers have been eliminated so far as the food, drug and cosmetic act is concerned.

Dr. Cullen then brought to the attention of the meeting an important piece of legislation pending in Congress and an amendment that is being proposed by members of the Food and Drug Administration and certain members of industry which, if enacted, would amend the present law in such a way as to materially affect the industry in carrying on its business at home and abroad.

The Van Zandt Bill, H.R. 562, now pending in the senate, having already passed the house, would amend the export pro-

—Continued on page 52

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Borax, Oslo, Norway (EW-7, agency).

Chemicals, Antwerp, Holland (EW-1, manufacturers agency only); Porto Alegre, Brazil (EW-2, agency); organic and inorganic, Milan, Italy (EW-6, agency); fine and heavy, crude and refined, Oslo, Norway (EW-7, agency).

Dyes textiles, Milan, Italy (EW-6, agency).

Graphite, Angouleme, France (EW-4).

Naphthalene, Oslo, Norway (EW-7, agency).

Paraffine, Oslo, Norway (EW-7, agency).

Penicillin, crystalline, and in oil, Milan, Italy (EW-5).

Pharmaceutical products, Antwerp, Holland (EW-1, manufacturers agency only).

Phosphate rock, 229,000 metric tons, Tokyo, Japan (EW-3).

Plasticizers, Milan, Italy (EW-6, agency).

Potassium oxalate, Angouleme, France (EW-4).

Refractory earths, Angouleme, France (EW-4).

Solvents, Milan, Italy (EW-6, agency).

Stearic acids, Oslo, Norway (EW-7, agency).

Streptomycin, Milan, Italy (EW-5).

Synthetic resins, Milan, Italy (EW-6, agency).

Tannin, Angouleme, France (EW-4).

Zinc white, Angouleme, France (EW-4).

To Retire from Maas

Fred C. Bowman, vice-president and director of research of the A. R. Maas Chemical Company, South Gate, Calif., will retire on December 31. He joined the company in 1929 as chemical engineer and established the research department shortly thereafter. He was instrumental in obtaining several patents on processes and products, and suggested the first manufacture of trisodium phosphate by the company. He will continue to act as consultant when his services are required by the company.

Pfizer's New Groton Plant In Commercial Production

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has completed and put into commercial production a new plant for the manufacture of fine chemicals at Groton, Conn. Using the organic synthesis method, the new plant is initially producing caffeine, theophylline, acetophenetidin and other related compounds. The production of synthetic caffeine is intended to augment manufacturing facilities of the company's Maywood, N. J., plant, where caffeine is prepared from natural sources.

Armour to Stop Free Distribution of ACTH

Armour & Co., Chicago, has announced that effective January 1 it will sell ACTH to investigative clinics instead of supplying it free of charge as in the past. The hormone, which is extracted from the pituitary glands of hogs, will probably not be available for private use for some time, according to the company.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

President Truman has begun the preparation of the Federal budget for fiscal year 1951. The Bureau of the Budget, which does all the spade work on the document and helps the President make the decisions, is now holding closed-session discussions with the heads of the various government agencies on what they think they should get in the way of new appropriations next year. Mr. Truman will submit the budget to Congress in January.

The last session Congress shaved $1,300,000,000 from the $39,000,000,000 in new appropriations asked for by the President, leaving the total authorized at $37,700,000,000. Not included in these figures, however, is $6,100,000,000 of permanent and indefinite appropriations which are automatic and consist of such items as interest on the public debt, miscellaneous trust funds, and so on. Another item which should be added is $6,800,000,000 for contract authorization, making a total budget authorization for fiscal 1950 of approximately $50,600,000,000.

There has been no inkling of the total that will be requested for 1951, and neither are there any signs that the President intends any important cutbacks in appropriations for the regular expenses of the government. Some reductions might be expected in foreign economic relief, but these could very well be taken up in increases for foreign military aid.

The idea of the government's engaging in deficit financing in a period of high economic activity is deplorable to the economy bloc in Congress, but it is a situation that will have to be faced again unless there is a complete change of attitude by the White House, which isn't expected. Senator Byrd of Virginia, a leader in the economy bloc, put in the first licks against the 1951 budget last week, with a prediction of "shattered public confidence" in Federal securities if Congress deliberately adopts the deficit-spending course in an era of peace and high prosperity.

Plastic Military Equipment

The Quartermaster Corps is carrying on some rather extensive experiments with various types of plastics, and the results so far indicate that critical materials can be conserved. What the scientists are seeking are products that will be more suitable functionally, more durable, cost less, and be lighter in weight than the present equipment.

Army teams in the Far North this Winter will test snowshoes, sleds, packboards, and other items fabricated from plastics. Meanwhile, QMC technicians are experimenting with such plastic articles as serving trays, tropical helmets, tabletops, skiis, breadboxes, and trunk lockers. Studies also are being made for applying plastic fabrication to field desks, typewriter cases, furniture, portable shelters, combat helmets, and containers for liquids.

Of the many experiments undertaken, one of the most interesting is the case of snowshoes. Conventional types made with wooden frames and catgut webbing leave much to be desired for military use: they do not lend themselves to mass production and present problems of storage. Last Winter, Arctic tests were conducted of snowshoes made of magnesium. While these were light and strong and had the necessary flotation in snow, they were noisy in use, and too cold to the touch in extreme temperatures. For this

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Essential Oils Group Adopts More Standards

Specifications for eight additional aromatic chemicals and essential oils were adopted at the annual scientific section meeting of the Essential Oil Association at the McAlpin hotel, New York, on December 8. This was part of the organization's program of establishing a uniform set of standards for the materials in its field. The regular monthly luncheon meeting of the association followed the scientific section.

The following members of the section presented the standards which, after discussion, were voted on by the group:—acetophenone and methylacetophenone, Dr. C. F. Berlinghoff, S. B. Penick & Co.; anisic aldehyde, Dr. Louis Hediger, Trubek Laboratories; diphenyl oxide, Dr. A. H. Behr, Dow Chemical Company; ethyl ester of phenylacetic acid and methyl ester of phenylacetic acid, Dr. Albert Fiore, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.; lavandin oil, Dr. G. V. Branigan, Ungerer & Co., and Dalmatian sage oil, Dr. Edward Langenau, Fritzsche Bros. Ray Schlotterer, secretary of the association, presided.

Johns-Manville Names Curtis Purchasing Agent

Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, has appointed Stephen F. Curtis director of purchasing, to succeed Norman O. Aeby, who retired on November 30.

Mr. Curtis joined the company in 1917, served as purchasing agent for the Kansas

Stephen F. Curtis

Ordnance Plan, operated by Johns-Manville for the government during the recent war, and was appointed purchasing agent at its New York office in 1946.

Mr. Aeby, who had been associated with Johns-Manville for twenty-three years, was one of the original of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. In 1916 he was elected a vice-president of NAPA, and in 1943 served as president of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York. Prior to joining Johns-Manville in 1926, he was purchasing agent of the Ireland & Matthews Manufacturing Company, Detroit.

Solvay and I.C.I. Form Belgian Firm

Solvay & Co., Brussels, Belgium, and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Great Britain, have reached an agreement to assist the manufacture and development of polyvinyl chloride in Belgium and other European countries, according to a recent report.

The two principals are reported to have formed a new company in Belgium, under the name Solvic S. A., to manufacture vinyl chloride monomer, polyvinyl chloride and its primary derivatives, including latex, pastes and extrusion and molding compounds. The products will be marketed under the tradename "Solvic." Plants for the production of these items have been built on a part of the Solvay Works site at Jemeppe-sur-Sambre.

Koppers Quits Cellulosics Field to Favor Polystyrene

The chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has decided to abandon the manufacture of cellulosics in order to devote all its plastics manufacturing facilities to the production of polystyrene. The division has compounded and colored cellulose acetate and ethyl cellulose at its Berkeley Heights, N. J., plant for several years, and these facilities, as well as plastic production facilities at Kobuta, Pa., will now be devoted entirely to polystyrene production.

Evans Given Cosmetic Chemists Medal Award

Ralph L. Evans, president of Evans Chemetics, Inc., and Evans Research & Development Corporation, was presented with the second medal award of the Society of Cosmetics Chemists at the organization's fifth annual meeting, held in the Savoy-Plaza, New York, on December 8.

Mr. Evans was cited for his contributions to cosmetic science. Foster D. Snell, of the New York consulting firm of that name, gave the principal address, speaking on "Ralph Liggett Evans, Medalist."

Feature of the all-day meeting was the presentation of ten technical papers. P. J. Carter and W. C. Griffin of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, reported the development of a new type of beeswax derivative that is hydrophylic in character. They declared that the derivatives are non-ionic, possess characteristic advantages over soaps as emulsifiers and, in combination with other non-ionics, produce cosmetics which have desirable physical properties as well as unusually good stability.

Odor Classification Disagreement

Ernest C. Crocker of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., discussed the "Rationale of Odor Classification" and stated his belief in the possibility of odor classification "even if we do not yet know the nature of odor."

Edward Sagarin of Givaudan-Delawanna Company reviewed the philosophical concept of odor classification and stated that no system of classification has validity unless it is verifiable and reproducible by the same individuals and by others and that an effort at classification in any field of knowledge based exclusively on perceptions and observations that inevitably vary with the individual observer must be inherently invalid.

Hygroscopic Agents Uses

Hygroscopic agents are used in many types of cosmetic creams to promote their acceptability either on application or during storage and use, according to a paper presented by W. C. Griffin, R. W. Behrens and S. T. Cross of Atlas Powder. The desired effects are largely due, it was said, to the equilibrium moisutre holding power and the rate of moisture loss of the humectant.

Dr. Howard T. Behrman of the New York University College of Medicine reported investigations on use of cold wave lotions and declared the conclusion had been reached that these solutions have a low degree of irritancy, even when used in concentrations triple that used

—Continued on page 79

Lever Brothers Transfers Headquarters to New York

Lever Brothers Company completed the shifting of its executive headquarters from Cambridge, Mass., to New York last week. On January 1 the headquarters of three Lever subsidiaries, John F. Jelke Company, Pepsodent Company, and Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., will be consolidated with the parent company.

Top executives of Lever Brothers Company are located at 505 Park avenue, and officers and department heads of the subsidiaries will also have offices at that location. The remainder of the executive staff and all operating departments are at 80 Varick street, where the operating staffs of the subsidiaries will also be after January 1. Telephone number at 505 Park avenue is Murray Hill 8-4040, and at 80 Varick street is Digby 9-3535.

R-B-H Dispersions Names H.D. Craft Sales Manager

R-B-H Dispersions Division of Interchemical Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J., has appointed Harold D. Craft sales manager and Albert Saunders assistant to the president. Mr. Craft joined the division as a salesman in 1935, was appointed assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales in 1939, and has been assistant to the divisional president since the war. Mr. Saunders was superintendent and technical director of the Nitro-Valspar Division of Valentine & Co. before joining R-B-H in 1940.

Celanese Elects Cooper

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has elected Peter D. Cooper a member of the board of directors. Mr. Cooper is vice-president of the company and is generally responsible for overall plant operating efficiencies and the economic planning of production. He joined the company in 1924 and was named a vice-president in 1945.

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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 19-21.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York, December 26-31.

American Association of Economic Entomologists, Tampa Terrace hotel, Tampa, Fla., December 13-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 27-30.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, October 2-6.

American Geophysical Union, Washington, May 1-4.

American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Navy Pier, Chicago, April 24-27.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, April 30-May 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29-31.

American Society for Testing Materials, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, February 27-March 2.

American Spice Trade Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., May 21-24.

American Water Works Association, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, May 21-26.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Plaza hotel, New York, January 25-26

Canadian Gas Association, Manoir Richelieu hotel, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 19-24.

Chemical Market Research Association, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 2.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (formerly National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers), Drake hotel, Chicago, June 12-13.

Compressed Gas Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-24.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 9; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.

Druggists Supply Corporation, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-10.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel, New York, March 13-14.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 7-10.

Institute of Food Technologists, decennial conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 21-25.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 7-13.

Metal Powder Show, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 25-26.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 11-14.

National Butane-Propane Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, September 18-20.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9.

Natural Gasoline Association of America, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., April 24-26.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, April 12-14.

National Plastics Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, March 28-31.

National Safety Congress, Chicago, October 16-20.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 16-21.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-27.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Astor hotel, New York December 14.

Society of Plastics Engineers, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, January 11-13.

Society of the Plastics Industry (Canada), Royal York hotel, Toronto, February 13-14.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 8-10.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, December 7.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 16-18.

United States Pharmacopoeia convention, Statler hotel, Washington, May 9-10.

Pitts. Analytical Chemistry Conference on Feb. 15-17

The Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, sponsored by the analytical division of the Pittsburgh section of the American Chemical Society and the Spectroscopy Society of Pittsburgh, will be held at the William Penn hotel on February 15 to 17. In addition to discussion sessions and technical papers, the conference will feature an exposition of modern analytical equipment.

Asphalt Institute Elects

The Asphalt Institute elected Bernard E. Gray president at a meeting of its board of directors last week. He was formerly general manager and chief engineer of the group. Other officers elected were:—Chairman of the executive committee, Inghram Grayson, manager of asphalt sales for Lion Oil Company, and vice-presidents, J. N. Byrd, P. C. Doyle, H. B. Pullar, R. S. Ketcham and Harold R. Pauley.

NAIDM Change in Name Becomes Official; Oppenheimer New President

The transformation of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers into the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association became official last week at its thirty-sixth annual meeting, held at the Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., on December 5 and 6. The association is now divided into five divisions, each with its own administrative committee. They are aerosol, disinfectant and sanitizers, insecticide, waxes and floor finishes, and soaps, detergents and sanitary chemicals.

L. J. Oppenheimer
Elected President

L. J. Oppenheimer of West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City, N. Y., formerly first vice-president, was elected president of the reconstituted association. He succeeds Gordon M. Baird of Baird & McGuire, Inc., Holbrook, Mass. C. L. Weirich of C. B. Dolge Company, Westport, Conn., was elected first vice-president. P. C. Reilly, jr., Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and H. W. Hamilton, of the New York firm of that name, were reelected treasurer and secretary, respectively.

The various divisions elected the following administrative committees:—

Aerosol—H. E. Peterson, Continental Filling Corporation, chairman; H. R. Shepherd, Connecticut Chemical & Research Corporation, vice-chairman; John Mills, Bridgeport Brass Company; T. B. Welsh, Gulf Oil Corporation, and Clay L. Schroeder, Knapp Monarch Company.

Disinfectant and Sanitizers—D. G. Klarmann, Lehn & Fink, chairman; William Clarke, Sterwin Chemical Company, New York, vice-chairman; Jack Varley, James Varley & Sons; R. S. Schumard, Monsanto Chemical Company, and Adrian DuBois, West Disinfecting.

Insecticide—Carter Parkinson, McCormick & Co., chairman; James A. Green, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, vice-chairman; A. C. Miller, Gulf Research & Development Corporation; G. W. Fiero, Esso Standard Oil Company, and Alfred Weed, John Powell & Co.

Waxes and Floor Finishes—Bayard S. Johnson, Franklin Research Company, chairman; M. L. Flanagan, Federal Varnish Division, vice-chairman; R. B. Truseler, Davies Young Soap Company; Donald M. King, Masury Young Company, and L. E. Brunner, Brulin & Co.

Soaps, Detergents and Sanitary Chemicals—H. W. Zussman, Alrose Chemical Company, chairman; B. Freudenthal, Chemical Services, Inc., vice-chairman; Herbert Kranich, Kranich Soap Company; Charles P. Solly, Harley Soap Company, and C. R. Lichtenberg, Chicago Sanitary Products Company.

Elected to the board of directors were Howard F. Williams, J. R. Watkins Company, Winona, Wis.; R. T. Yates, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and J. L. Brenn, Huntington Laboratories. The rest of the board is made up of the new officers, Mr. Baird and the chairmen of the various administrative committees.

Evils in Industry

In his address of welcome Mr. Baird briefly discussed the new organization and explained how it can help stamp out some of the evils in industry.

"Unfortunately," he said, "many members of our industry do not take the time or effort to fully test their products but rely upon guesswork and, with a fast shuffle, pass them off upon Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public, with disastrous results for the entire industry.

"This newly reorganized association of ours has an excellent opportunity of not only curtailing such practices but actually stamping them out. In your various groups you will have an opportunity to bring such practices before the members of your group."

Dr. Hamilton urged the membership to work toward fulfilling the need of standardizing laws affecting the industry, with abolition of registration fees and registration only at the Federal level.

"Another association," he said, "has a survey in progress on the subject of fees collected for registration under the insecticide and fungicide acts. There are twenty-two states that report registration fees for these products. These states collected $212,314.04 in 1948. If forty-eight states adopt the same average system of fees, it can be assumed that the annual 'take' from industry for this type of registration will be in the vicinity of $470,000 per year."

Constant Vigilance Needed

Dr. Hamilton continued by saying that it was not registraton but constant checkup and vigilance that prevents fraud and the sale of spurious products. States without registration requirements, he declared, are free or freer of law violations.

"We want laws that will protect the honorable manufacturer, punish the 'gyp artist' but which do not tax honesty to catch deception," he said. "Let the police powers be paid by the political area receiving the protection.

"After registration, some believe that the greater part of the police job is done. This is not so. Does the registration of a motor car prevent traffic violations? You, as individual companies, in your own home states, must be active in preventing the passage of undesirable legislation."

The need for further development of the market for sanitary products was stressed by William T. Ingram, associate professor of sanitary engineering at New York University, at the general meeting.

Prof. Ingram pointed out that large industrial concerns have recognized the value of competent advice and usually have some person in charge of sanitation who can take the time to investigate products which he needs to do a certain job. He can and does recommend the products he wants to be purchased, Prof. Ingram added.

Gordon M. Baird
Retiring President

"Testimonials offered by salesmen are unlikely to affect his judgment," the speaker declared. "You, as manufacturers, will do well to plan a program which cultivates the sanitation director of large establishments, keeps him advised of developments in the chemical specialties field and solicits from him ideas which will help improve your product."

Contact Health Department

Prof. Ingram stated that the approach to the small plant field is more difficult but not as hopeless as it might seem. He pointed out that there are in the United States state, city, county and district health departments, in many of which can be found a sanitation director who can and does promote better sanitation practices in the community and in so doing exercises an advisory, or supervisory capacity in all types of industrial sanitation, including that in factories, food establishments, housing units, schools hospitals and transportation facilities.

"I know from past experience," Prof. Ingram said, "that the health department sanitation staff is frequently ignored by sanitary products salesmen and this is a grave mistake. How can you in the product field take offense at the lack of knowledge of the sanitation staff man concern-

—*Continued on page 54*

AIChE Speakers Tell Waste Control Methods

H. D. Lyon, chemical engineer of the Carbide a Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, discussed the stream pollution abatement program being conducted by his company at its South Charleston, W. Va., plant at one of the sessions of the forty-second annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers last week in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Lyon explained the location of the plant with respect to the Kanawha River and the particular problems of stream pollution existent in that river. In order to solve these problems, he said, the company is using three methods of eliminating or reducing waste to the river—modification of operating methods or processes to reduce or eliminate the production of wastes; the separation of wastes for by-product use or for suitable disposal, and the use of water treatment when the first two steps are not sufficient.

As a result of this program, which was instituted in 1936, Mr. Lyon said that the oxygen balance in the Kanawha River continued to drop at a point twenty-five miles below the plant in 1943, while in both 1946 and 1948 the river began its recovery at a point about two miles below the plant.

Additional problems of water pollution and industrial waste disposal were discussed by Dr. Richard D. Hoak, Mellon Institute; Dr. Charles E. Brown, professor of sanitary engineering at Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Clair N. Sawyer Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At another session of the meeting, Dr. Stephen Lawroski, director of the chemical engineering division of Argonne National Laboratory, declared that successful economic use of atomic energy will depend as much on solving the chemical problems of fissionable materials as upon the adequate solution of problems associated with nuclear reactors. He also touched upon the problem of safe disposal of solid waste materials from nuclear reactors, and explained that currently it is felt that the safest method is to incorporate the waste into blocks of concrete and store the blocks.

Award Winners Named

During the course of the meeting the institute presented awards to several chemical engineers. Dr. Mott Souders jr., head of the chemical engineering research section of the Shell Development Company, won the 1949 Celanese Corporation of America "Professional Progress Award;" William H. McAdams, professor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was presented with the William H. Walker Award; Edward G. Scheibel, of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., was named recipient of the "Junior Award, and William E. Henderson, student of advanced chemical engineering at the University of Michigan, won the A. McLaren White Award.

Remington Medalist Asks Closer Drug Trade Unity

The greatest need of the drug industry is to be freed from petty prejudices which are conducive to disunity, said Dr. Ernest Little, of Rutgers University, upon receiving the 1949 Remington Honor Medal December 6. The industry, he continued, needs a closer singleness of purposeful determination for its best advancement.

The Remington Honor Medal is awarded by the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association for outstanding service to pharmacy. This year's presentation was made after a dinner in the Hotel New Yorker, New York, the spokesman for the donor being Dr. Curt P. Wimmer, professor emeritus in the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University. Charles H. Soren, president of the A.Ph.A. branch, was chairman of the session.

In the testimonials to the medalist, Dr. Hugh C. Muldoon, dean of Duquesne University School of Pharmacy, testified to the leadership of Dr. Little in the advancement of pharmaceutical education. He cited Dr. Little's work in effecting excellent working relations between pharmacal schools and boards of pharmacy

—*Continued on page 41*

ADMA to Hear Stassen

Harold Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania, and potential candidate for the presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket, will be the principal guest speaker before the American Drug Manufacturers Association at its annual meeting at Boca Raton, Fla., on March 27 to 30.

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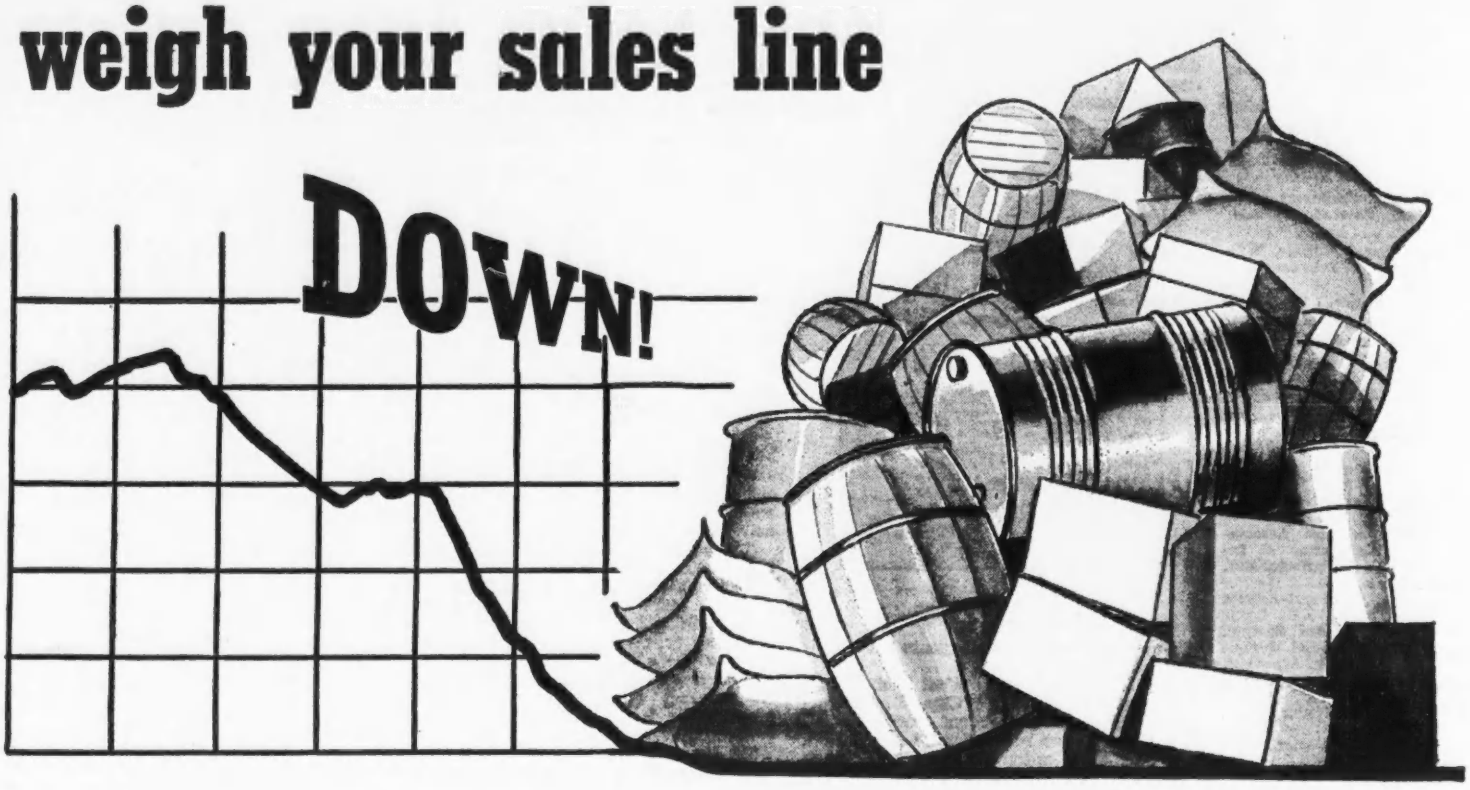

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

December 9, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C. dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
tanks, works lb. .09½- .10½
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech., fib., dms lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.15 - —
fib dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - .78
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Diethyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 —
Acetoactoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works. lb. 1.65 —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. 50 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. 41 - .47
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .06¼
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.00 — —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 18.00 -22.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 9.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 -10.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms lb. .49 —
smaller lots, dms lb. .49½- .54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo. 24.50 —
25-50 kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams kilo. 27.47 —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 —
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton. 110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 160.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 140.00 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis. ton. 145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
USP 25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 —
tankcars, works lb. .33 —
Cacodylic, bots. lb. 10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.65
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 .50¼
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .21 .22
Chlorosuiphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 .66
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24¼
double dist., dms lb. .25¼- .26¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .94 - —
ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% at 204° to 207° C, c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .96 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .96 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
Cresylic, petroleum, 179°C. to 198°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .85½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .87½- .89½
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
195° to 213° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .70½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - —
200° to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .60 - —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .65½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67½- .69½
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
220° to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .55 - .58
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .64½
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
245° to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
295° to 325° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .40 - —
Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Desoxycholic lb. 17.00 -22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.67 1.93
Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb. 1.20 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.83
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .35 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. 084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 —
Hypophosphorus, USP, dms lb. .75 - .77
I, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
L, bbls., works lb. .95 —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls. 20 bbls. or more. lb. .285 .338
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .193½- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .349- .354
tech., 22%, bbls., l.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .73
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 - .28½
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2150- .2210
water-white, dms lb. .2450- .2510
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. .47 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .03 .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .92 .93
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½- .23½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 .19
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton 25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15½
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.85 - 4.00
technical, dms lb. 1.84 —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 9.05 -10.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral.
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels			prod.	producer
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
		fus.	fused	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured			SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	ship't	shipment
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	W	west
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured			whse.	warehouse
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanitronaphthalene

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 · —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 · —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 · —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, ogs. lb. .65 · .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 · .33
NF, bbls lb. .42 · —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 · —
tanks, works lb. .17 · —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 · —
tanks, works lb. .21 · —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 · 3.18
resub., dms lb 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .41 · —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 · 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .28 · .31
smaller lots lb. .38 · —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 · —
smaller lots lb. .50 · —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 · —
smaller lots lb. .55 · —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 · .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .11¾- .12¾
double dist., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .14¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¼- .14¼
triple pressed, bgs lb. .16 · .17

Acid, succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .80 · —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 · .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works lb. .17 · —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 · —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 · 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.13.75 · —
66 Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 · —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 · 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.17.00 · —
98%, tanks, E. works ton.18.00 · —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾ .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton.19.00 · —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09½- .10½
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 · .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 · .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 · .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 · —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 · 1.53
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 · —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 · 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .34½- —
smaller lots lb. .35 · —
100-lb. dms lb. .36 · —
small, dms lb. .38 · .40
imported, kgs lb. .33 · .35

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 · 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 · —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 · —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 · 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 · —
tanks, works lb. .17 · —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 · 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .55 · .60
Root, bbls. lb. .60 · .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 · —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 · .55
tanks, works lb. .35 · —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .33 · .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.85 · 1.95
futures, bls. lb. 1.65 · 1.75
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 · 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 · .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.90 · 1.95
powd., bbls. lb. 1.95 · 2.00
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .80 · .90
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
works lb. .33 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 · —
works lb. .31 · —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .16 · —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 · —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 · —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 · —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 · —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 · —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .60 · .75
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 · .50
Butyl, normal, ferment, fll., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 · —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 · —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .13 · —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 · —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 · —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 · —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 · —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .12 · —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .10 · —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 · —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 · —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 · —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 · —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 · —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 · —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 · 2.95
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. R gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- .50½
tanks, same basis gal. .31½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .40 · —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 · .49
tanks, same basis gal. .30 · —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .43 · —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 · .52
tanks, same basis gal. .33 · —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44½- .49½
tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, same basis gal. .32½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 · —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 · —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal.17.49 · —
l.c.l., same basis gal.17.53 -17.58
tanks, same basis gal.17.39 · —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .39 · —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43 · .48
tanks, same basis gal. .29 · —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.44 · —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.48 -18.53
tanks, same basis gal.18.34 · —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 · —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 · —
tanks, works lb. .18 · —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .38 · —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. 41 · —
tanks, dlvd gal. .28 · —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .29½- —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 · —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .44 · —
tanks, dlvd gal. .31 · —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 · 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 · 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 · .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 · .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 · —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 · —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 · —
works lb. 06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 · —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 · —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 · —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 · .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 · 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 · 1.60
Algin, bbls., tib. dms lb. .76 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .35 · .40
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs lb. .19 · .19½
Allyl bromide, cboys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 · —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 · 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 · —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 · —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .21 · .23
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 · .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 · .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 · 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 · .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 · —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 · .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 · 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 · —

PROPYLTHIOURACIL FOR THYROTOXICOSIS

Calco

CALCO's Bulk Pharmaceuticals*

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal . . . the Sulfa drug of choice)
Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid
Pyridoxine HCl
Saligenin
Propylthiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
(Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
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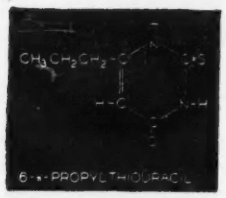
*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.



Propylthiouracil (6-n Propylthiouracil) is a notable addition to thyrotoxicosis therapy. Propylthiouracil has proved to be as effective as Thiouracil on far lower dosage levels and it does not exhibit the undesirable side effects of the related compound. In addition, it is well tolerated by patients previously exhibiting sensitivity to Thiouracil. For complete information about Propylthiouracil, write for Calco Technical Bulletin No. 720.

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50 Bags BARIUM CHLORIDE, Technical
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8,000 Gallons METHANOL, Synthetic
88 Barrels NITRATE OF SODA, Technical
2 Barrels POTASSIUM BICHROMATE, C.P.

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Alphapicoline, ref. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. 27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb 29½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - .05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works lb. .11½ - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0300 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼ - —
contract, works lb. .20¼ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼ - —
contract, works lb. .17¼ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½ - —
contract, works lb. .76½ - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld lb. .24½ - .25
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .35¼ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
Oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 600 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld, lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39¼ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. 44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb 49 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .97 - 1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .69
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19¼
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb. .16 - .19¼
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.76.50 -77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 40
reagent, jars lb. 61 63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 -
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .31 - .32
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb .18 - .18¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .18½ - .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.79 - 3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works lb. .42½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
tech., obls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.63.00 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .23¼ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½ - .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 .13
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 -50.00
converters', bulk, works ton.45.00 -50.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 1.70 - 2.25
commercial, same basis lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Thiosulphate, jars lb .32 - .36
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb.36.00 - —
monobasic, bots lb.34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms lb. 6.50 - —
monobasic, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, bots lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, cns., dms lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .70 - .75
Angostura bark, bls lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .16 - .16½
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Syrian, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 -2.35
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .32 - .33
Seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .32 - —
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —

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Prime producers of

BENZOIC ACID
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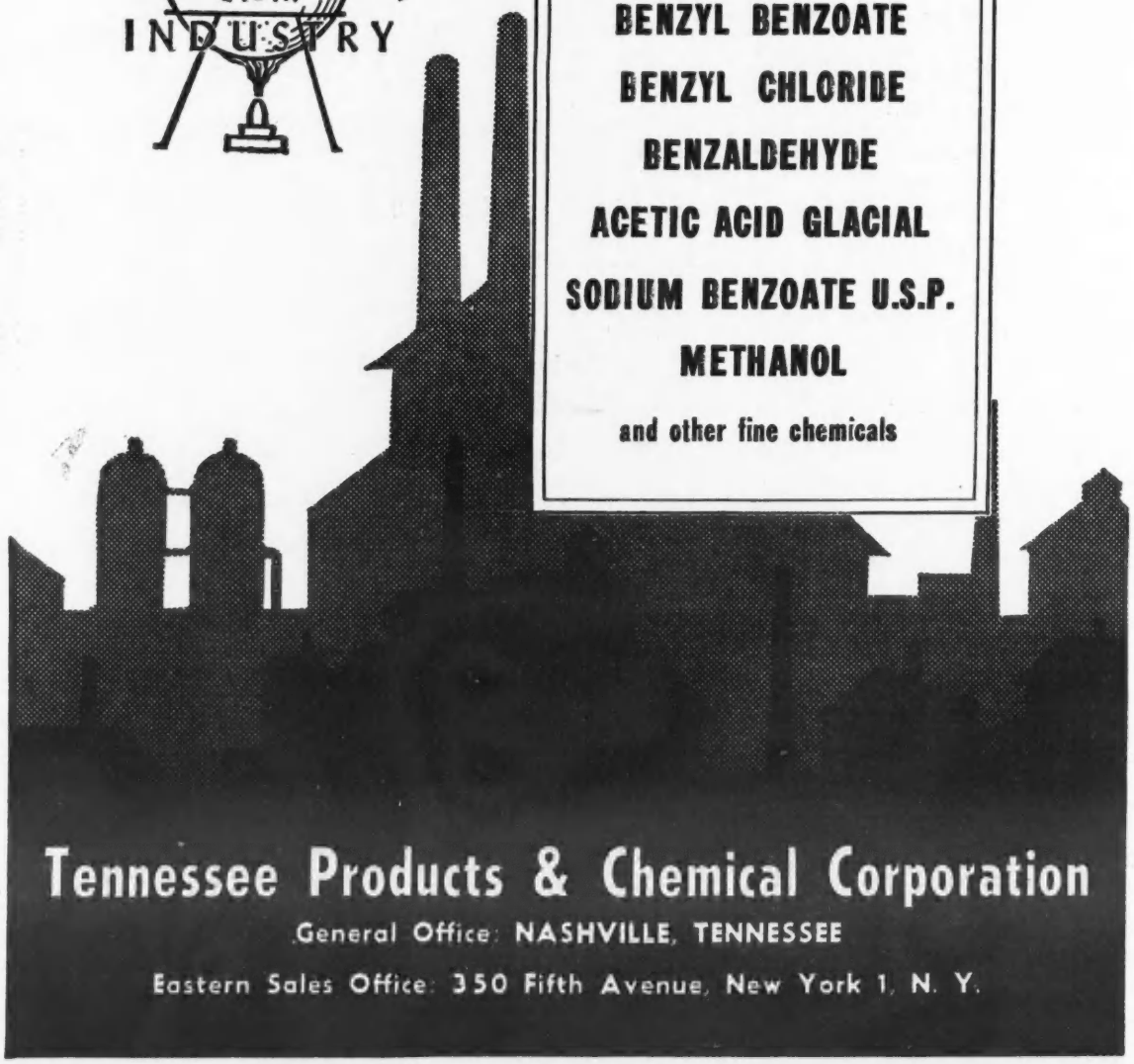
BENZYL BENZOATE
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BENZALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
SODIUM BENZOATE U.S.P.
METHANOL

and other fine chemicals



Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation

General Office: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Eastern Sales Office: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	No stocks.	
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd	lb.	.20	.23
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene, USP, dms	lb.	2.35	2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots.	oz.	23.20	23.70
Archil extract, bbls	lb	No stocks.	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb	.22	.25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots.	oz.	5.00	5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo	kilo	140 00	150 00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity)		18 00	18 50
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	.45	.75
root, bls.	lb	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb	.13	.16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt	lb	.80	.90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb	No stocks	
Trioxide, USP, dms	lb.	.40	.42
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¼	.06¾
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.32	.35
powd., bbls., dms	lb	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	940.00	-960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	465.00	-492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	400.00	—
Fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines,	ton.	313.00	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	267.00	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	249.50	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	231.00	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	124.50	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	124.00	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	111.50	-141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	111.50	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	83.00	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	88.00	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	84.00	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	78.50	-79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	58.00	-59.00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines	ton.	52.00	-52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	49.00	-49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	41.50	-42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	35.00	-35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	-31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	29.50	-30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	28.00	-28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	-31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	-31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	19.00	-27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09	—
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo., mines	ton.	36 50	—
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	31.00	—
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
process form, bgs., works	lb.	.05¼	.15
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	ton.	21.00	—
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	13.50	-14.00
Sulphate, USP, bots	oz.	9.00	-9.35

B

Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial.	.40	—
10,000 units	vial.	.78	—
50,000 units	vial.	2.36	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb	1.40	1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry, root bark, bgs	lb.	.60	.65
tree bark, bgs	lb.	.53	.55
Barbital, USP, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	72.50	-80.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	82.50	-90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.	lb.	.25½	.31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.17	.18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	.32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.12	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Stearate, ctns., c.l	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots	lb.	.35	.36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls	lb.	.12½	.13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00	—
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	-12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis	ton.	35.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	36.85	—
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	49.65	—
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	—
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	—
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.75	1.10
Root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	-10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	11.00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.68	—
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.45	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.19	.25
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26¼	—
6% gamma 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
Benzidine base, bbls	lb.	1.02	—
Benzocaine, cns	lb.	3.25	3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich. Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward Ala., Youngstown, Ohio.	gal.	21	—
	gal.	20	—
Benzophenone, dms	lb	1.15	1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots	lb.	.35	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq	lb.	20½	21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	21½	22
Peroxide, pure, 6b. ctns., works.	lb.	.90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. dms	lb	60	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb	88	1.00
Chloride tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.19	.19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.20	.20½
high grade, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb	3.00	4.00
Formate, cns	lb	1.60	3.50
Propionate, bots	lb	1.34	2.30
Salicylate, bots	lb	1.55	2.25
Benzylidinacetone bots.	lb	1.85	2.70
Benzylisoeugenol bots	lb	8.90	9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, cns	lb.	45.75	-48.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	45.75	-48.00
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	45.75	-48.00
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l. works	lb	.21	.23½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21½	.24
Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works.	lb.	.75	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Benzoate, 6b dms., works	lb	1.75	—
Salicylate, dms	lb	5.00	—
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.90	—
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	—
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.35	—
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.85	—
Beth root, bls	lb	.45	.50
Biotin, cryst.	gram	12.50	—
Bismuth chloride, tars	ob	3.95	—
Bismuth citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb	3.27	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb	4.18	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb	2.00	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb	1.85	—
Oxychloride, dms	lb	3.97	—
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.60	—
Phenolsulphonate, 6b dms	lb	4.70	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb	2.80	—
Subgallate, NF, 6b dms	lb	2.75	—
Subiodide, 6b dms.	lb	4.90	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.30	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP powd., dms	lb	3.80	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
cs., l.c.l. shipt. point	lb.	.17	.19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	.22½

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb higher

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.0650	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0690	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.117	.1173
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0832	—
bgs. ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.13¾	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
ctns., l.c.l., wise	lb	.09½	—
Black, carbon, high modulus, bgs. c.l., works	lb	05	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb	09	—
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works	lb.	03½	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	07½	—
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb	1125	.1170
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G)			
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	10¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	11	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb	07	.30
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	0160	0670
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)			
Blackberry root, bls.	lb	.12	.13
bark of root, bls	lb	.30	.32
Black dyes (see Dyes)			
Black haw, root bark, bls	lb.	.70	.80
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb	.45	.50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	100.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	95.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	113 00	—
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	67.00	—
l.c.l. same basis	ton.	73.00	—
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—

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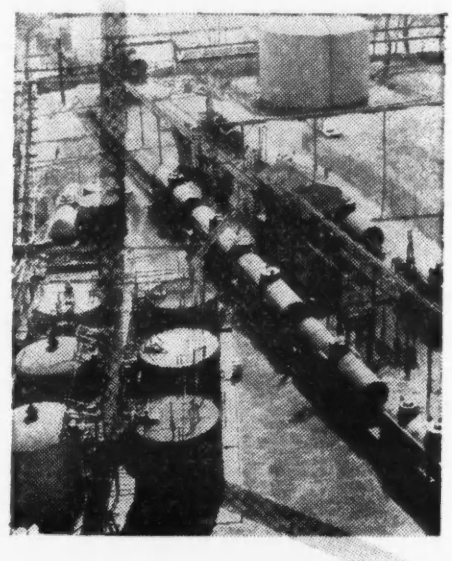

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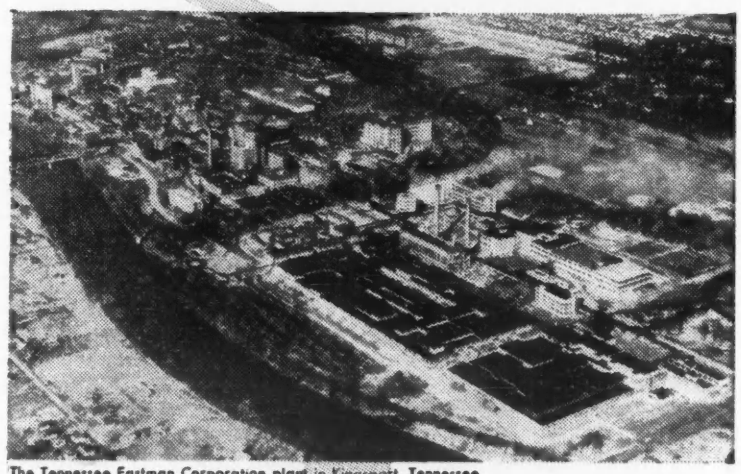

The Tennessee Eastman Corporation plant in Kingsport, Tennessee.

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Tennessee Eastman Corporation
(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Blood, Dried—Calcium Chloride

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton.		8.00	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton.		8.00	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16½	17½
l.c.l.	lb.	17½	22
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	43	45
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.90	—
Toner, obls., ntno flushed, same basis	lb.	1.05	—
Celestial, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb	45	—
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.90	—
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.75	3.85
80%, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).			
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.20	—
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	45	—
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis	lb.	60	79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.75	—
tungstic	lb.	4.00	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.51	—
Prussian, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
soluble, bbls., same basis	lb	45	—
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis	lb	.39	—
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25	.26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14	—
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	.29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls	lb	3.75	—
Tungstic, bbls	lb.	3.75	—
Violet toner, molybdic, obls., same basis	lb.	1.24	—
Tungstic, kgs., same basis	lb	2.60	2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag, root, bls.	lb	45	50

Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).

Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Boldo leaves, bls	lb.	.09	.12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago	ton.	75.00	—
junk, bulk, same basis	ton.	50 00	52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works	ton.	65.00	—
Chicago, works	ton.	65.00	—
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works	ton.	65.00	—
Chicago, works	ton.	65.00	—
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.	ton.	65.00	—
Chicago, works	ton.	65.00	—

Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).

Boneset leaves, bls	lb.	.14	.16
Borage flowers, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	70.50	—
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi	ton.	115.25	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	120.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	90.50	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	135.25	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	140.25	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	64.00	—
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	61.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	106.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	111.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	81.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	126.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	131.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	57 25	—
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton	80.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	85.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	55.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	100.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	105.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	31 25	—
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	85 00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	90.00	—
Borax, powd., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	60.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	105.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	110.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	36.25	—

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, point	lb.	.15	.21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.23
Borneol, cns.	lb.	2.75	—

Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.21	—
1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.23	—
single pkgs., same basis	lb.	.28	—
dms., lead-lined, dlvd	lb.	.21	—
Bromoform, USP, bots	lb.	1.50	1.70
cbys.	lb.	1.42	—
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	4.85	6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).			
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works.	lb.	.50	.60
moulding, cans. dms., works.	lb.	.80	1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works.	lb.	.60	.65
Broomtop, bls.	lb.	.25	.26
Brown, iron, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works	lb.	.03	.03¼
Sap, crystals, works	lb.	.12	—
powdered	lb.	.13	—
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	.14¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	.15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04	.12½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	.12¾
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.28	—
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.04¾	.05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works	lb.	.05	.06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y.	lb.	.05¾	.07¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	.08
raw, American, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.03¾	.06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis	lb.	.06	.06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works	lb.	.09¾	.12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.45	—
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.35	—
Bryonia root, bls	lb.	.29	.35
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Buckthorn bark, bls	lb.	.14	.18
cut and sifted, bls.	lb.	.23	.25
Berries, bgs	lb.	.80	.90
Burdock, root, bls	lb.	.20	.26
Butactene, cyls., refy	lb.	.27	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.04	—
Butternut bark, bls	lb.	.19	.25
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tankwagons, same basis.	lb.	.13	—
other production, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)			
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Ether (see Ether butyl)			
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works	lb.	.60	—
Lactate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.41	—
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.42	—
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.64	.67
P-4, cns., works	lb.	.65	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	2.00	2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Propionate, dms., dlvd	lb.	No stocks	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	No stocks	
Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium bromide, reagent, jars	lb.	2.64	2.65
Iodide, jars	lb.	5.00	5.22
Lithopone (see Yellow).			
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd.	lb.	2.00	—
patent shapes, cs., dlvd	lb.	2.15	—
Selenide (see Red).			
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.75	—
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb	5.00	—
Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	3.80	—
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.00	—
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.60	—
Hydrobromide, bots	lb.	6.70	Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures	lb.	65	66
Calamine, USP, dms	lb.	.27	.29
Calamus root, dom., bgs	lb.	.27	.30
imported, bleached, bls	lb.	.70	Nom.
peeled, bls	lb.	.30	.31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works	gram.	4.00	—
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works	gram.	4.40	—
less than 1,000 s.u., works	gram.	4.80	—
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more		.10	—
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works	unit.	.11	—
less than 1,000 s.u. works	unit.	12	—
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs.		3.00	4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10½	—
Bromide, NF, jars	lb.	75	.85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	121.00	—
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars.	lb.	.28	.30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	22.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	37.00	67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars	ton.	9 00	—
pellets, bgs., c.l. works	ton	29.00	—
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis.	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., works, same basis	ton.	30.00	59.00
USP, gran. bbls.	lb.	.30	—

Yours FOR THE ASKING... write now!

This 32-page book alphabetically lists all chemicals available through Harshaw, relates the history of the Company and describes Harshaw's major activities. Write for a copy.

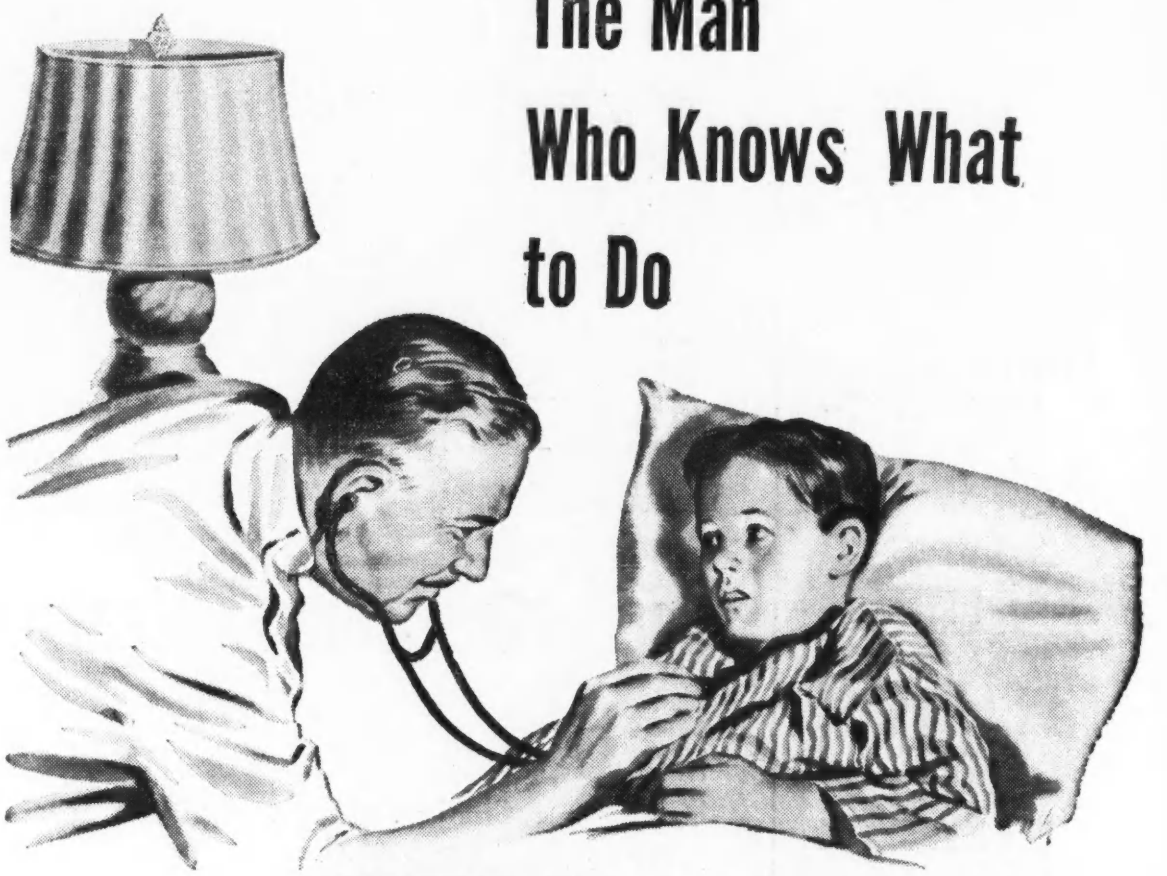
THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .70
USP, bbls., dms. lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd.E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms. lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Mandelate USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. 23¾ —
Nitrate, tech., works lb 07 .09
Pantothenate dextro jars gram .07½
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .64 - .65
Phosphate dibasic, USP bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 6.75 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works. ton.105.00 —
one ton or over, works ton.115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125.00 —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb 05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 06¼ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 7.30
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb 06 —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb .32 —
l.c.l., works lb 33 .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works lb 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 1 75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 .85
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms., lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.10 3.20
natural lbs. No prices.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb .42 —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .74 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.30
powd., bxs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Russian, bgs lb. 4.50 - 5.00
powd., bxs. lb. 5.75 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb 6.50 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls. gal. 1.02 1.20
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Dutch, bgs lb. .13½ - .14
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .13½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .07¼ - —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾ - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0445 —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. 09 .11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. .08 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - —
W of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
NF, cbys lb. .17 .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, extra fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.45 - 3.50
bold, cs., afloat lb. 3.40 - 3.45
medium, cs. lb. 3.38 - 3.40
Coorges, cs., futures lb. 2.25 2.30
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Indian, cs., futures lb. 2.70 - 2.75
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 —
smaller lots lb 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta. 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk, grain quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. 67½ - —
tins, works gm. 62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. 70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. 85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units, per gram lb. 37.50 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .32 - —
dms., works milli. units. .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. 85 —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .50 —
Carvol, bots lb. 10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .28 .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½ —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .23 - .23½
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .23 - .24
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .26 Nom.
Imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .18½ - .18¾
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .21 —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼ - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24¼ - —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls., lb. .27 - .28
broken, bls. lb. .26 - .27
short stick, bls lb. .23 - .24
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs. lb. .13 - .14
broken, bls. lb. .12 - .12½
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls. lb. .16 - .16½
broken, bls. lb. .15½ - .16
unscraped, bls. lb. .14½ - .15
broken, bls. lb. .14 - .14½

Cassia, China, Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .16 - .16½
broken, bls. lb. .15½ - .16
unscraped, bls. lb. .14½ - .15
broken, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .28 - .33
medium, bls. lb. .37 - .38
thin, bls. lb. .44 - .45
Buds, China, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Cassia fistula, bskts lb 30 35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton.104.00 -106.00
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb.12.00 45.00
synthetic, cns lb.24.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works. lb 2.00 —
resublimed, dms., works lb 4.00 —
Catnip, bls lb. .50 .55
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Indian, bgs lb. .21 - 21½
futures, bgs lb. .21½ - .22
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap.
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt alld on 100 lbs or more lb. .33 - .36
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 49 54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb 42 —
l.c.l., same basis lb 44 49

Cellulose butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs. works lb .53 —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .48 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .49 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - .53
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - .54
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 .61
regular blacks, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .68
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —
Cerium nydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb lots, works lb. 1.85 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02½ - .05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, ngs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. .45 - 48
Roman, bls lb .95 - 1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton.49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.51.80 —
granular, bgs., incl. c.l., works. ton.46.80 -59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton.38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton.41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ton.30.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.35.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.23.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.40.00 -50.00
Willow, powd., bbls lb .06 .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0495 - —
tanks, works lb. .0375 - .0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1105 —
l.c.l. works lb. .2170 - .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l. works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.16.00 - —



The Man Who Knows What to Do

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: When illness strikes, you call in the doctor, the man who *knows* what to do for treatment. When you have legal problems, you seek the advice of the lawyer, the man who *knows* how to solve them.

When special problems relating to industrial solvents come up, it's comforting to know there's another man available who *knows* what to do. He's the skilled, trained SKELLYSOLVE Technical Fieldman — a real *specialist* in solvent problems.

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You may never require the services of a SKELLYSOLVE Technical Fieldman. But there's reassurance in the knowledge that his assistance is always available. His function is just as important in the SKELLYSOLVE organization as the purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, and *dependability of supply* of SKELLYSOLVE itself.

Plan now to have a talk with the man who *knows* solvents — a SKELLYSOLVE Technical Fieldman. He represents a company that *knows* how to serve you with dependable, high-quality solvents—Skelly Oil Company. Write us today.

SKELLY

Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

China Clay, Imported—Cyclohexanol

China clay, imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 19.00 - 40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton 35.00 - 45.00
l.c.l., ex whse. net ton 45.00 - 60.00
Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. 40 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points lb. .82 - 1.05
refined, dms., stock points lb. .97 - 1.20
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7%, bbls., cs lb. .08 - .08½
8½%, bbls., cs. lb. No stocks
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chromium).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. 49 - —
Trioxide, USP, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .71 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .55 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works, lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms. lb. .83 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .21½- .22
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.60 - 5.05
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.50 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.95 - 4.75
Civet, bots. oz. 4.00 - 5.00
artificial, bots lb. 15.00 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .19½- .20
futures, bls. lb. No offering
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .19½- .20
futures lb. .19 - .19½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. lb. .55 - .65
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .65 - 75
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - 72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½%, Co, dms lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse. lb. 1.80 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 1.52 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .37¼ - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa, butter, bgs lb. .45 - .45½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 86.00 - 96.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .60 - .70
Seed, bgs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .58 - .60
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .1860- .1960
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .25½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .17¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .46½- —
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss lb. .24¾- .25¼
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls. lb. .27 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .25¾- .28¾
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .26⅛- .30⅛
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Quinolate lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld, lb. .23½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works lb. .12¾- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 11.90 - 13.00
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1815- .2245
l.c.l., works lb. .2050- .2345
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .10 - .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 185.00 - —
Pacific ports ton 180.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures lb. .08¼- .08¾
Italian, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.59 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.12 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills ton 65.00 - 66.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lb lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .60 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .29½- —
smaller lots lb. .30 - .31
imported, kgs lb. .24 - .26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald gal. .14 - .18
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .20 - —
NF, beechwood, bots, cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C. non-non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald, lb. .1255- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1285- —
ret.-dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .1225- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1255- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1125- —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1280- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1310- —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1280- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1150- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .30
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .30 - —
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .45 - .55
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Persian, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Syrian, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk ton 46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton 2.55 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

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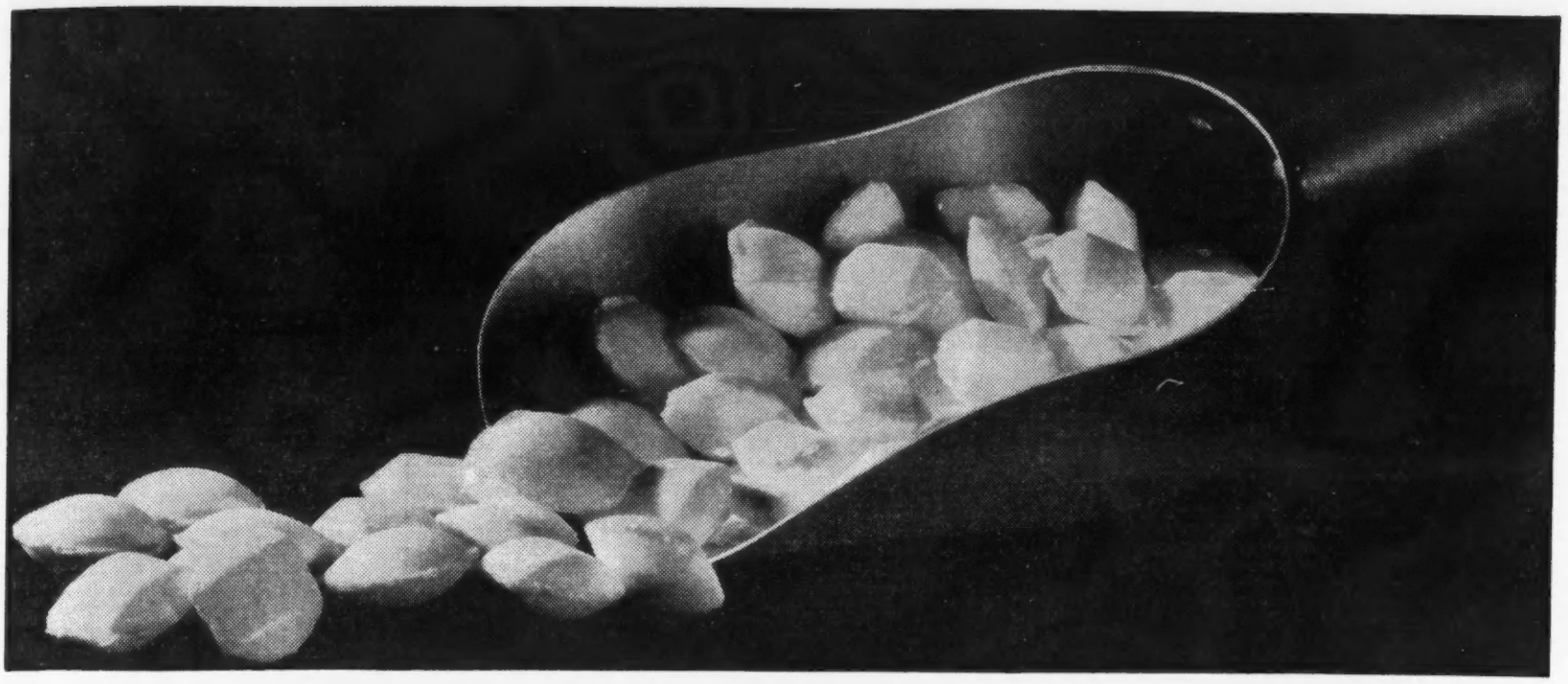

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Cyclohexanone—Dogwood Bark

Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	-	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	-	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25		.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.34	-	—
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl.		40.00	-	—
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	10.50	-	—
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots	gal.	.32	-	—
100-gal. lots	gal.	.31	-	—
200-gal. lots	gal.	.30	-	—

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.43	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	-	.55
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	-	.61
Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.40	-	.45
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.35	-	.40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½	-	—
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.49½	-	—
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33		—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.31		.34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36½	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.32	-	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.30	-	.35
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton.	44.15	-	55.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs., works	ton.	45.00	-	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.11	-	.12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.22	-	.23
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.21	-	.22
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd	lb.	.33		Nom.
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.95	-	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.30	-	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.10	-	—
canary, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.69	-	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.04	-	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.84	-	—
dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.79	-	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.14	-	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.94	-	—
white, paper, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.54	-	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.89	-	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.69	-	—
Corn dextrin in bgs., 17c. per 100 lbs. higher.				
Potato, bgs	lb.	.11¼	-	.11¾
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs	lb.	.16	-	.16½
Dextrose, USP, dms	lb.	.17¾	-	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).				
Diacetyl flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.00		5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams.		4.50	-	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	-	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)				
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.35½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.34	-	—
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	-	—
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.65		—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00		52.00
California	ton.	38.00		40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	80.00		—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast	ton.	62.00	-	—
California	ton.	50.00	-	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	90.00	-	—
Diatomaceous earth, imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.		
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	-	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	-	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65	-	—
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., cl., works	lb.	.55½	-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.56	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.54	-	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49½	-	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.92	-	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51½	-	.52½
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52½	-	.53½
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.49	-	.50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.53	-	—
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	-	.80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).				
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).				
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).				
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	-	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28	-	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.38	-	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	-	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E	lb.	.26½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	-	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.36½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.35	-	—
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.45	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	-	.52½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.43½	-	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.34½	-	.35½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	-	.36½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.34	-	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	-	.27½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	-	.28
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24½	-	.26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	-	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.58	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.56	-	—
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.68		—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.				
E	lb.	.17½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	-	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.40		—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	-	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	-	—
tanks, works	lb	.16½	-	—
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22		—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20½	-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	-	—
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.61½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.62½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.60	-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots	kilo.	260.00		300.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	15.00		18.00
powd., bots	oz.	25.00		30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.70	-	.85
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	15.00	-	—
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.34	-	.36
Oleate, light, dms	lb.	.26	-	.28
Stearate, dms	lb.	.27		.29
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.42½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41	-	—
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials.	gram.	.80	-	—
wholesalers, vials	gram.	.64	-	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.95		1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05		1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	-	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	-	—
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	-	—
Dillseed, natural, bgs	lb.	.11	-	.11½
dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.13	-	.13½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.27	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.68	-	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	-	—
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16½		—
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., cl. works, basis 100%	lb.	.37		.38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38		.38½
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb	.33	-	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l	lb.	.23	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	-	—
tanks	lb.	.21	-	—
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.59	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.60	-	—
Dinitroaniln, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.50		—
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls	lb.	.16		—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 47%, m.p., c.l., dms	lb.	.13½		.14
l.c.l.	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks	lb.	.13¼	-	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.28		—
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb	.07	-	.09
refd., dms.	lb.	.21	-	—
Dinonylnapnthalene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	-	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.41½		—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.40	-	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms. ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.48	-	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.50	-	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.25	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	-	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).				
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34		—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.35	-	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.36	-	.55
N. Y. whse	gal.	.48	-	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.20	-	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.36	-	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.46	-	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.52	-	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	-	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. dms.	lb.	.43	-	.48
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.26	-	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.39	-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	-	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	3.50		3.75
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	-	—
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equaid	lb.	.18	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	-	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	-	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	-	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	68.00	-	—
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	-	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.60		.65
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14		—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15		—
tanks, works	lb	.13		
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20		.24
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb	.25		.30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica	lb.	.10	-	.14

one of many DOW chemicals

serving American Industry

Dipropylene Glycol

Now Readily Available

SPECIFICATIONS

Specific gravity at 25/25°C. 1.018-1.028
Boiling range at 760 mm.Hg; IBP-DP. 215-245°C.
5-95%. 220 -240°C.
Acidity as acetic acid, maximum 0.01%
Water, maximum 0.1%
Color (APHA), maximum 20

Dipropylene Glycol, lowest priced of the Dow glycols, exhibits an unusual solubility for an ever increasing list of chemicals. These solvent properties combined with low volatility and other desirable features suggest its use in brake fluids, cutting oils, textile softeners and lubricants; as well as antifoaming compositions and industrial hand soaps.

Other products may well take advantage of dipropylene glycol's solvent and other properties.

SEND *for Experimental Sample*

The Dow Chemical Company
Dept. HL
Midland, Michigan

Please send free sample of dipropylene glycol.

Name _____ Title _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs	lb.	1.10	1.35
reeds, cs	lb.	1.75	2.00
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.55	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb.	5.30	5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.55	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots:—			
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
20 Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	—
27 Orange G.	lb.	.71	—
31 Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.76	—
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.90	—
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.68	—
151 Orange II	lb.	.44	—
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.80	—
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.95	—
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	—
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	—
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.62	—
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.73	—
273 Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.74	—
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.78	—
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.84	—
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.45	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	—
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
382 Diamine black BH	lb.	1.51	—
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.58	—
406 Benzo blue 2B conc.	lb.	.93	—
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra, powd.	lb.	.81	—
593 Diamine green b	lb.	.60	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.93	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.55	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.48	2.68
737 Wool green S	lb.	2.14	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841 Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	—
1027 Alizarin VI	lb.	6.4	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.20	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	—
double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.52	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.63	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G.	lb.	2.48	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.55	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	.97	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.25	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.			
Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.08	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,			
Auramine, O	lb.	1.68	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
Jet	lb.	1.08	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc.	lb.	.78	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
Y, extra	lb.	.58	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.34	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.80	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.68	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.			
Black, acid blue, B extra	lb.	.76	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	—
Rhodamine, azo R, extra, conc.			
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c higher; tins, 10c higher.			

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.45	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.35	1.45
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.40	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.22	.25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.35
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.40	.45
select, bndls	lb.	.55	.60
Emetine hydrochloride USP, bots	oz.	38.75	42.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.25	.32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram.		.45	.50
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs.		3.10	—
smaller lots 100 lbs.		3.35	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Eserine, bots.	oz.	45.0	50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	50.00	51.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	35.00	36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works	lb.	16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.00	—
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	—
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns.	lb.	.75	.90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.03	1.10
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East,	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	—

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09¼	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
93-93%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.46	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.63	—
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works	lb.	.70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.39	.41
Butyrate, bots.	gal.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East.	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms	lb.	.38	—

maybe
you can get
theophylline
from tea leaves...
you'll get it quicker
from Mallinckrodt and no maybe!

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Theophylline U.S.P. Monohydrate—water approx. 9%.

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Above products available in 100-lb. leverpak drums, 25-lb. fiber drums, 5-lb. bottles.

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Available in 100-lb. leverpak drums, 25-lb. glass jars, 5-lb. bottles.

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ACID ACETYLSALICYLIC	FERROUS GLUCONATE	POTASSIUM IODIDE
ACID MANDELIC	MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE	SODIUM BROMIDE
BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE	PHENOBARBITAL	SODIUM IODIDE
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE	PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM	SODIUM SALICYLATE
CALCIUM GLUCONATE	POTASSIUM BICARBONATE	SULFANILAMIDE
CALCIUM MANDELATE	POTASSIUM BROMIDE	SULFATHIAZOLE

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Ethyl Iodide—Grains of Paradise

Ethyl iodide, bots	lb.	4.08	- 4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	• —
Methylcrylate, M-2, dms., works.	lb.	.60	• —
cns., works	lb.	.63	• .67
P-2, cns., works	l.b	.65	• —
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.	
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	- 2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	• —
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.55	• —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, dms	lb.	.80	• —
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	• —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	• —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	• —
tanks	lb.	.13	• —
Ethylcellulose, fib dms., 5.000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.10½	—
W of Rockies	lb.	11½	—
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies	lb.	.08	• —
W. of Rockies	lb.	09	—
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	.25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	.26
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld	lb.	.15¾	16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42½	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.40	• —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.16	• —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	• —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	• —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	• —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.20	• —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	• —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.15	• —
Monomethylether, d m s., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.18	• —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.23	• —
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.38	• .40
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	• —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	• —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.	lb.	.80	• —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.75	2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	.14
Eugenol, prime, USP.	lb.	2.05	- 2.75
Euphorbia, pil., herb., bls	lb.	.18	.20

F

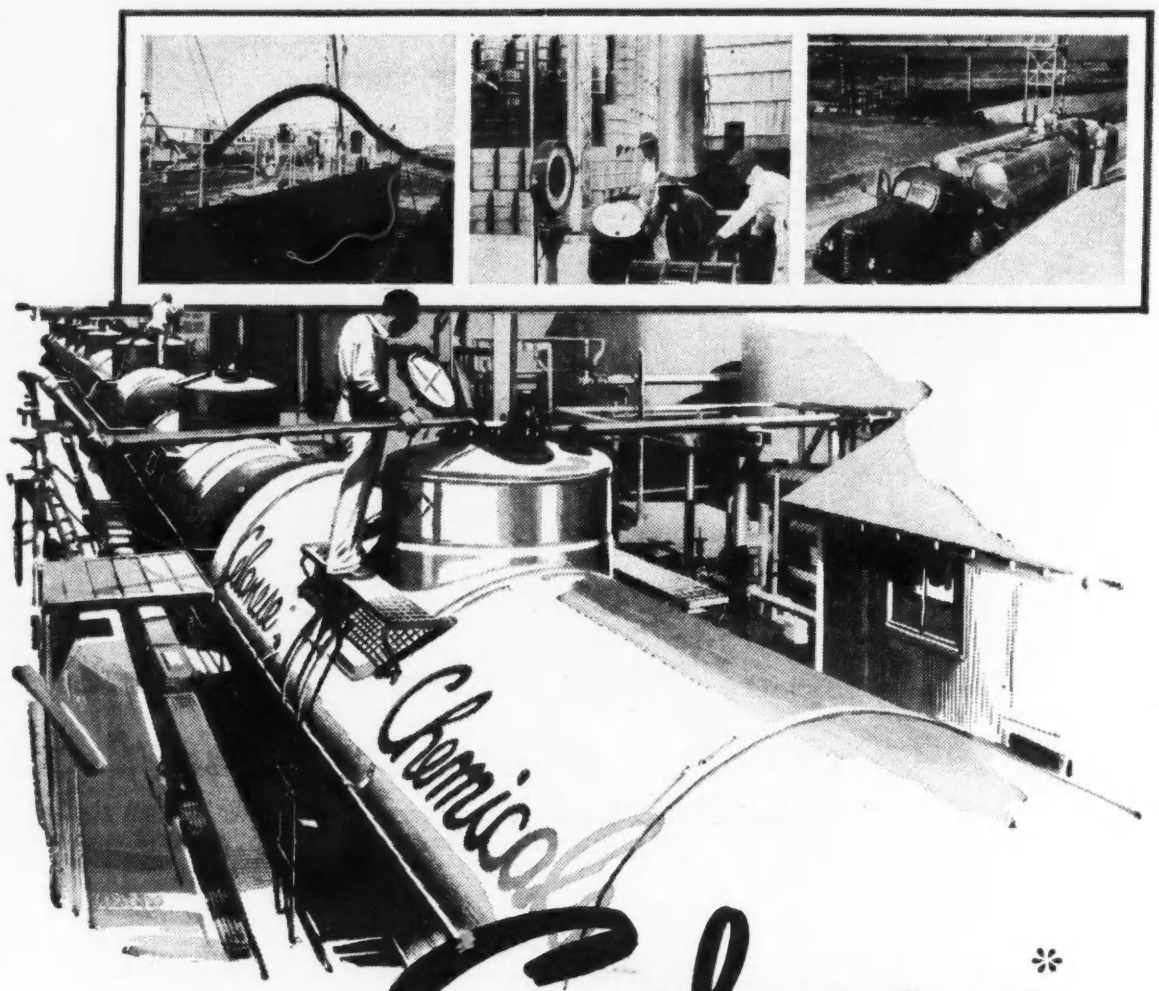
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works.	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.16	.16½
French, bgs	lb.	.12	Nom.
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.11¾	.12
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.11	- .11½
futures, bgs	lb.	.11	- .11½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07½	- .08
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.11	• —
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13	• —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	26.00	-32.50
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35	- 2.60
Fishberries, ngs	lb.	.20	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	170.00	• —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	160.00	• —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	42	.45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l.,	ton.	47.50	• —
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50	• —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	• —
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	• —
l.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00	• —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	net ton.	39 00	-41.00
powd., 90-92%	ton.	41.00	• —
foundry grade, lump, 55-60%,	ton.	34.00	• —
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	-37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	-36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	-35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	32.00	-34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	.0570	—
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0620	—
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0370	—
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0350	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	30.00	—
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00	• —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00	- 4.00
imp. bgs. c.l	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	• —
tanks, works	lb.	09½	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	• —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.42½	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.38½	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	• —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	• —
solid, No 1 bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.28	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.59	.60
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock.	lb.	No stocks.	
Extract, bbls		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.10125-	—
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks	gal.	.1120-	—
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.10	- .11
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.0975-	.10375
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74-76 octane, leaded tanks	gal.	12	• —
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.05875-	—
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works	lb.	1.20	• —
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.25	- .30
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.13	- .17
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	- .18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.18	- .21
Gentistic acid ethanilamide, dms., works	lb.	10.00	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	2.75
prime	lb.	2.20	2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.65	- 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots	lb.	7.40	-11.80
Root, African, bls	lb.	.42	- .43
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
unbleached, bgs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.50	- .51
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.47	- .48
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.46	- .47
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.39½	Nom.
Ginseng root, cs	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l. bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.25	2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.17	• —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	• —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	• —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	• —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	• —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.			
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	.25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	.26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	.27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	.29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	.30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	.31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	.32
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	.33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	.33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	- .34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	.36½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	.38
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	.39
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. more than bgs			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	16¾	18¾
soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	15¼	.16¼
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	• —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.23½	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.24¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.23¾	—
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.25	—
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24¼	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24⅛	—
	lb.	.24⅛	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24⅜	—
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic)			
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.28	.30
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23⅝	—
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	18	—
tanks works	lb	17	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.00	-22.25
acid yellow bots	oz.	20.00	20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	.40	- .41
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	3.25	- 3.40
powd. bxs.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots.	oz.	13.50	-14.00
USP IX. bots	oz.	14.50	-15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.52	- .53



Celanese*

FORMALDEHYDE
PARAFORMALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID
ACETALDEHYDE
ACETONE
METHANOL
n-PROPANOL
PROPIONALDEHYDE
METHYLAL
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
ISOBUTANOL
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
INTERMEDIATES
SPECIAL ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TANK CARS...TANKERS...TANK TRUCKS...DRUMS
CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA, CHEMICAL DIVISION, DEPT. 56-L
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION THROUGH STOCKS IN MAJOR CITIES
DISTRICT OFFICES: BOSTON CHICAGO DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO • PLANTS: BISHOP, TEXAS NEWARK, N. J.

Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse. lb. No prices.
No. 2 whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd. lb. .04½- —
White, choice, loose lb. .06¼- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .04¾- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 4.50
Tungstic, kgs.,works lb. 4.25 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .36 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .38¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .38¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .40¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .42½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .45¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .46¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¾- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16½- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18¾- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24¾- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27½- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¾- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb .33 .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 6.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindella robusta herb, bls. lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs. lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs. lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls lb. .33 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms lb. 2.93 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs. lb. .50 - .70
Camphor (see C)
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½- .15
Maniia, loba, B, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
C, bgs lb. .23 - .24½
CBB, bgs lb. .19 - .20
CNE, bgs lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
DK, bgs lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs lb. .07 - .08
soft, MA, bgs lb. .11 - .13½
WS, bgs lb. .21 - .22
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 .24
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .10 - .11
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½- 09
black, bold, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs lb. .25 - .27
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 .14
Elemi, ens lb. .21 .28
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .13 - .13½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .13 .13½
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.15 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 1.49
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. lb .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb .31 - .33

Gum, guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .50 - .51
No. 2 lb. .46 - .47
No. 3 lb. .38 - .39
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .16 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 1.25 Nom.
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
No. 3, cs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.35 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton. 10.50 —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 12.00 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton. 18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, paper bags., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works ton. 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton. 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .50 .57
Heliotropin, cryst., ens lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .80 - .90
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .20 .25
ground, bxs. lb. .25 .30
powder, bxs. lb. .27 .32
white, whole, bls. lb. .30 .40
powder, bxs. lb. .33 .45
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 .45
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .27 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).

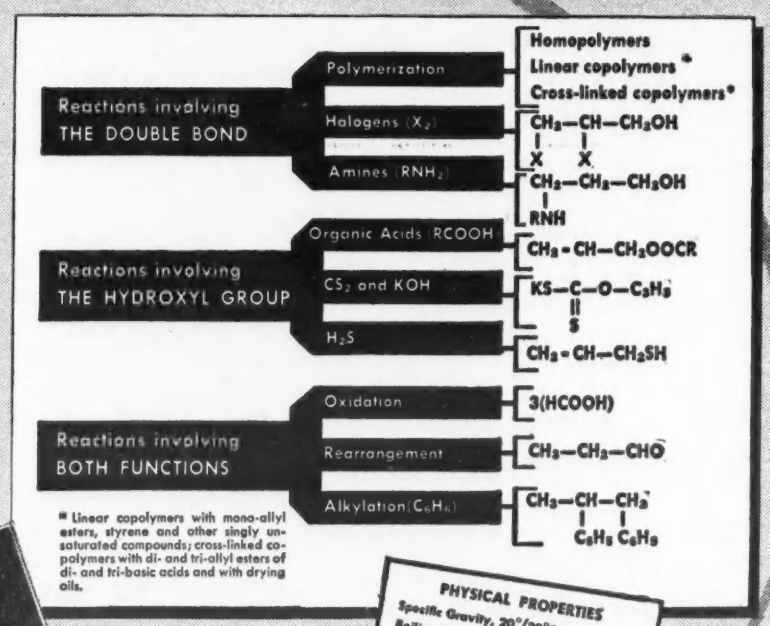
FROM SHELL CHEMICAL

ALLYL ALCOHOL

$CH_2=CH-CH_2OH$

...in tank cars and drums

Here are typical reactions of Allyl Alcohol that may suggest ways through which you can accomplish useful chemical syntheses:



* Linear copolymers with mono-allyl esters, styrene and other singly unsaturated compounds; cross-linked copolymers with di- and tri-allyl esters of di- and tri-basic acids and with drying oils.

A 96-page, cloth-bound book which summarizes the known properties and uses of Allyl Alcohol will be mailed upon receipt of your letterhead request. Samples of Allyl Alcohol for evaluation are available.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity, 20°/20°C	0.8535
Boiling Point, 760 mm	96.9°C
Flash Point, Tag open cup	90°F
Tag closed cup	72°F

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 · Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

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Hexamethylenetetramine—Lead Resinate

Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .22 - —
bbls. lb. .22½- —
smaller lots, bgs. same basis lb. .24 - —
bbls. lb. .24½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½ .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 -19.00
works lb.17.00 -25.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.18.00 -19.50
works lb.18.00 -31.50
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.500.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 —
Hops, NF, bls lb 40 45
Horehound, bls lb. .17 - .19
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. cans., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 - —
tech., dms. lb. .70 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.35 - 7.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. lb.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .45 - .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, F, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. 1.03 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.00 -19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.52 - 1.729
resubl., USP., bots., jars. lb. 2.30 - 2.48
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.45 - 4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 4.40 -12.30
beta, cns. lb. 7.05 6.50
Methyl (see MI).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 2.72
5lb. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.25 4.50
powd., bgs. lb. 4.65 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Iron acetate, liquor, 25° ools., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- 21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Iron pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, ferric, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33¼
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Isoborneol, cns. lb. .84 - .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .82 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb.26.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .11¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .08 - .18
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .47 - .49
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .07875- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .09 - —
California, 40-43, a.g., w.w., tanks gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w. tanks. gal. .085 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .07625- .08375
Penn., 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .095 - .10
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .31 - .33
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .32
hydrous lb. .28 .30½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .09½ Nom.
Larkspur seed bg: lb. .35 .40
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Greek, bls. lb. .08 - .08½
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .10½- .11
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .18 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .19 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .19¾- —
powd., bbls. lb. .19¾- —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21½- .26
gran., powd., dms lb. .22¼- .26¾
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 .30
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 .41½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 .42½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white)
Chloride, fib dms lb. 40 —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¼- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .12 - —
E. St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Metallic paste, dms., 30,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .28 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29½- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound hgher
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
30% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .29½- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .28 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .33 - .34
Phthalate, dibasic dms. works lb. .37½- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —

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"SPECIAL" FILTROL is a scrupulously clean, finely divided adsorbent powder made from selected Bentonite clays by perfected Filtrol methods of chemical activation.*

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"Special" Filtrol needs only one-half to one-third as large a charging dosage — saving on adsorbent, freight costs, storage costs, and handling costs.

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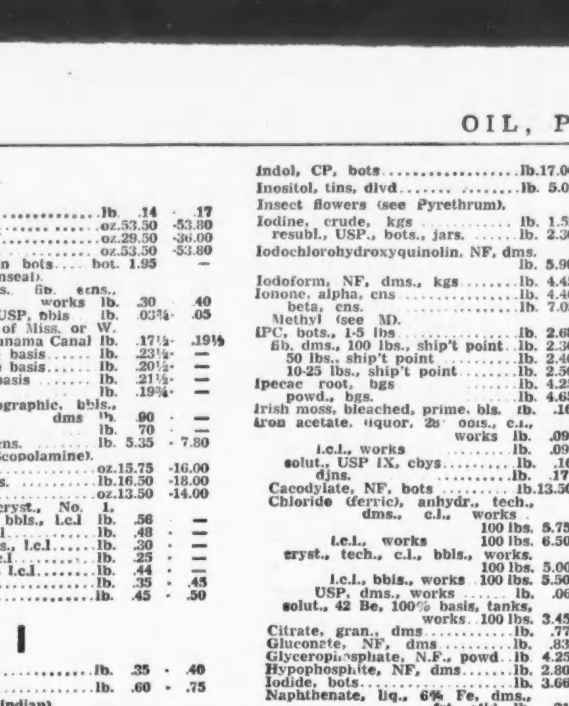

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FILTROL CORPORATION General Offices: 634 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 14, California • Plants at Vernon, Calif. and Jackson, Miss.

Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.41¾-	—
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld	lb.	.1420-	.1473
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.50¼-	—
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.36 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.37 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.38 -	—
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
tribasic, dms., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.13¼-	—
solid, 30% Pb, dms	lb.	.20½-	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	.16¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅞-	.17¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.22 -	.25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	28.00 -	35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.40 -	.45
powd., bbls.	lb.	.55	—
Root, bls	lb.	.08 -	.09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40 -	.45
powd., bbls	lb.	.11 -	.12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¾
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton.	13.00 -	13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	10.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hallow, Pa.	ton.	10.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	7.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	9.75 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	9.75 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	9.00 -	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	9.75 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	7.50 -	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	7.50 -	—
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	9.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	10.50 -	—
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.50 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	13.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	13.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	13.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	9.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	13.50 -	—
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	11.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	9.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.00 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	12.25 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.50 -	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	13.00 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.50 -	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	10.00 -	—
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	9.00 -	—
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodyville, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	13.50 -	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.70 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	13.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	13.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	13.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb.	4.50	6.85
ex lignalce wood	lb.	6.50	7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.	lb.	4.20	7.20
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.25	6.00
Lindane, 25%, works, cans	lb.	3.00	3.05
dms., works.	lb.	2.95	—
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	.25
without leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	.28
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	65.00 -	66.00
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.63	—
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90	—
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.10	1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms.	lb.	.93 -	—
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.40
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00
Hydroxide, dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.62	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½-	.06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.08¼-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.08½-	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.75	.80
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
leaves, NF	lb.	.85 -	.90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	34.00 -	38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36½-	—
Logwood extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	—
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.44½	49½
Lovage root, imp., bls.	lb.	1.00	1.10
Lupulin, tins	lb.	1.95	2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.45	2.00
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo.	kilo.	145.00 -	149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls	lb.	.73 -	.74
Banda, No. 1, bls	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.98 -	.99
West Indian, bls	lb.	.86 -	.87
broken, bls.	lb.	.74 -	.75
Madder, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.29	.32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb.	.32	—
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works	lb.	.29	.31
USP, light ctns	lb.	.34	—
heavy, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works	lb.	.20	.30
Bromide, jars	lb.	.90	1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs. c.s., frt. equald	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.11½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½-	—
USP, bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.11¾-	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.12¼-	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.13½-	—
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.			
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
flake, bbls. c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	44.00	46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.86 -	1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works	lb.	4.85	4.95
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.29 -	.30
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.60	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.46 -	.47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works.	lb.	.20½-	—
sticks, cs., works	lb.	.34 -	.38
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.31 -	—
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb	1.00 -	1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	.75 -	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09 -	.10
Stearate, ctns., c.l	lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots	lb	.36 -	.37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43 -	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.50 -	—
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif	ton.	67.50 -	—
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash	ton.	30.50 -	—
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher			
Malva flowers, black, bls	lb	1.00 -	1.25
Blue, bls.	lb	.95 -	1.10
Leaves, bls	lb.	.33 -	.40
Manaca root, bls	lb	.49 -	.50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.45 -	.50
Manganese acetate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	—
Arsenate, bgs	lb	.12 -	12¼
Borate, tech., bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
Carbonate, bbls	lb.	.19 -	—
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.18 -	19
Manganese dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00 -	82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works	ton.	71.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	74.75 -	79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	70.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	73.00 -	—
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, orks	ton.	77.00 -	82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.88 -	1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.15 -	4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.00	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms.,	lb.	.39¼-	—
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.,	lb.	.41⅛ -	—
Metal, cs, dlvd. East	lb.	.30	.32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. and to.		.22¾ -	.23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls	lb.	33½-	—
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
precip., dms	lb.	.21½-	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l	lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	.37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	60.00 -	—
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	67.00	—
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E.	lb.	.05¼-	.07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	68.50 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	73.50	—
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms	lb.	No prices.	
solid, 8% Mn. dms	lb.	No prices.	
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	No stocks.	
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	65.00 -	—

Lead Salicylate—Mangrove Bark

A Stream of OILS...

to meet your many needs

Raw & Boiled Oils

Oxidized Oils

Grinding Oils

Heat-Bodied Oils

Varnish Oils

Special Oils

Producing the exact linseed oils Industry needs . . . and making those oils available in the amounts called for . . . that's the two-fold way National Lead has built its reputation as a leading producer and supplier of linseed oils.

A Leader in "Know-How"... A century of experience enables National Lead to produce, time after time, a uniformly reliable product for any specific purpose. With National Lead Linseed Oils, you get the precise combination of drying rate, acid number, color, viscosity and other properties you require.

A Leader in Production Facilities . . . A large, new linseed oil plant . . . one of the most modern in existence . . . employs the efficient solvent extraction process and provides for greatly increased production of top-grade raw oil.

Coupled with this great plant are the company's up-to-the-minute refineries, using the most advanced techniques to process raw oil into boiled, oxidized, and heat-bodied oils . . . varnish oils . . grinding oils . . . and other special types.

So, whenever or wherever you need linseed oil, remember . . . National Lead has the makings of the oil you want, in the amount you need.

. . .

National Lead Company: New York 6; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Company of Mass.); Philadelphia 25 (John T. Lewis & Bros. Company).

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

One of the Oldest Names in **OILS**

Manna Flake—Morphine Sulphate

Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
small, cs. lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .45 - .46
French, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .06½ —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb.10.65 -10.90
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, ton lots, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd. lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms. lb. 4.07 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.22 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .53 - .80
works, l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
30-32%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —

Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .83 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .56 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. gal. 47½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld gal. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 6.25 - 7.00
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 6.75 - 7.50

Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .56½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .60½- —
works, frt. alld. E gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .47 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - 2.90
extra lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .69 - .71
cyls. lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb.36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.78 - 5.07
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.50 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅞- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .11 - .13½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½- .14¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .28½- .35¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .08 - .08½
New Orleans, tanks gal. .06½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.s., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. basis 100% lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 —
Monomethylanilin, dms. works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb 49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz.12.35 -12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 - —

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able service . . . when
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METAL CONTAINERS
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7839

Morpholine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.59½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.75	—
tanks, works	lb.	.58	—
Mountain ash berries, bgs	lb.	.65 -	.75
Mullein flowers, cs	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.12	.16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz.	25.00	30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs	lb.	5.40	—
25 lbs.	lb.	5.50	—
5 lbs.	lb.	5.65	—
Ketone, 100 lbs.	lb.	4.95	—
25 lbs.	lb.	5.05	—
5 lbs.	lb.	5.20	—
Xylol, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.60	—
25 lbs.	lb.	1.70	—
5 lbs.	lb.	1.85	—
Musk root, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source	lb.	.07½	.08
Danish, bgs., futures	lb.	.11½	.12
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures	lb.	.13	.13½
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.11½	.12
Montana, brown, bgs., source	lb.	.05½	.06
Oriental, bgs., source	lb.	.07¼	.07½
yellow, bgs., source	lb.	.11	.11½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, ex dock	ton.	52.00	—
J1 crushed, ex dock	ton.	75.00	—
J2, ex dock	ton.	42.00	—

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.). Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.06	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0525	—
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0635	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0660	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0635	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0660	—
78°, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0750	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0575	—
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10	—
bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
imported, crude, 78°, 100 ton lots	lb.	.03½	—
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works	lb.	7.00	7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y	ton.	14.25	—
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y	ton.	18.25	—
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.00	2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.48	.50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.23	—
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb.	1.75	2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.43½	—
Metal, electro cathodes, cs	lb.	.40	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.24½	.25½
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.42	—
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works	kilo.	11.00	11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works	kilo.	10.50	10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs.,	dm.	49.40	—
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6	tin.	10.85	—
Nikethamide, bots., cbys	lb.	5.50	6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	No stocks.	
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.09	.09½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10	.11
tanks	lb.	.08	.08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	.31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	.33
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	.35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
basis	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.36
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms., works	lb.	.30	—
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N.	ton.	120.00	126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't	unit-ton.	3.60	—
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit	ton.	3.25 +	40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works	lb.	.30	—
2, dms., works	lb.	.30	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.43	—
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.38	—
Istrian, bgs	lb.	.33	—
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	.44	.45
futures, bgs.	lb.	.43	.44
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
futures	lb.	.29	.30
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.10	.12
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	13	.14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks	
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l	gal.	.19	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.21	.60
tanks	gal.	.15½	—
100° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	—
Oil, abies siberica, cns	lb.	4.00	4.60
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.40	5.00
NF, bots	lb.	3.25	3.50
Sweet, dms., cns	lb.	.70	.95
Amyris, dms	lb.	1.55	1.95
Angelica root, bots	lb.	120.00	190.00
Seed, bots	lb.	80.00	100.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms	lb.	1.20	1.50
Apricot kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.42	.60
Avocado, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars	lb.	.18¼	—
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20	1.50
55-80%, cns.	lb.	1.20	1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20	1.60
Oil, bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.00	4.25
natural, Italian, cns	lb.	4.40	5.00
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	.95	1.76
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	4.15	4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil	lb.	2.95	3.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65	70
Cajeput, tech., dms	lb.	1.65	2.00
redistilled, USP, cns	lb.	2.20	4.50
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns	lb.	.30	.50
dms.	lb.	.25	.50
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	2.75	4.00
rectified, cns	lb.	3.50	4.55
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.65	6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	54.00	70.00
Cassia, USP, cns	lb.	1.90	3.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l	lb.	.20¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾	—
standard, USP, dms., c.l	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks	lb.	.17¼	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼	—
tankcars	lb.	.18¾	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks	lb.	.21	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	—
tanks	lb.	.20	—
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	—
tanks	lb.	.16	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms	lb.	.12	.13
75% (60-62% fat), dms	lb.	.15¾	.16¼
Oil, cedarleaf, tech., cns., dms	lb.	1.65	1.70
USP, dms.	lb.	1.70	1.85
Cedarwood, cns	lb.	.40	.55
dms.	lb.	.34	.50
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	15.00	18.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb	.55	70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	27.00	60.00
Leaf, Ceylon	lb	1.50	1.75
Seychelle	lb.	1.35	—
Citronella, Ceylon, cns	lb.	1.05	1.50
Java, and Java-type, cns	lb.	1.65	2.20
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	1.85
from Zanzibar, buds, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70	2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.15¼	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.13¾	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.23½	—
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.25	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.09	.10
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.50	1.60
Coriander, bots	lb.	29.00	35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd.	E lb.	.03¾	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01	Nom.
refined, dms., New York	lb.	.15½	.16
tanks	lb.	.13½	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	35.00	—
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley	lb.	.10	—
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd.	E lb.	.02¾	.03
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.15½	.16
tankcars	lb.	.13½	.13¾
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Oil, croton, NF, cns	lb.	4.75	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	7.00	7.50
Cumin, bots.	lb.	6.25	11.50
Cypress, bots.	lb.	11.00	15.00
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	6.75	9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms	lb.	5.65	7.50
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns	lb	5.00	5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns	lb.	.70	1.45
70-80%, cns	lb.	.58	1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns	lb.	2.50	3.00
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	1.85	1.95
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms	dms., 1,000,000 units.	.13	.14
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.14¼	.14¼
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms.	1,000,000 units.	.16½	.17¼
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.18	.18½
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.24	—
200,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.28	—
300,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.31	—
400,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.33	—
500,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.36	—

Prices of crude fishliver oils are based on E-x-2000 (International) factor. Prices on prime oil and concentrates are based on E-x-1894 (USP) factor.

E. F. DREW & CO. INC.

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Soya Bean Oil

Hardened Soya Bean Oil and Flakes

Cottonseed Oil

Hardened Cottonseed Oil and Flakes

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•

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Plasticizer SC for Vinyl Resins, Synthetic and Natural Rubber Compounds

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OIL ESTERS MADE TO SPECIFICATION

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

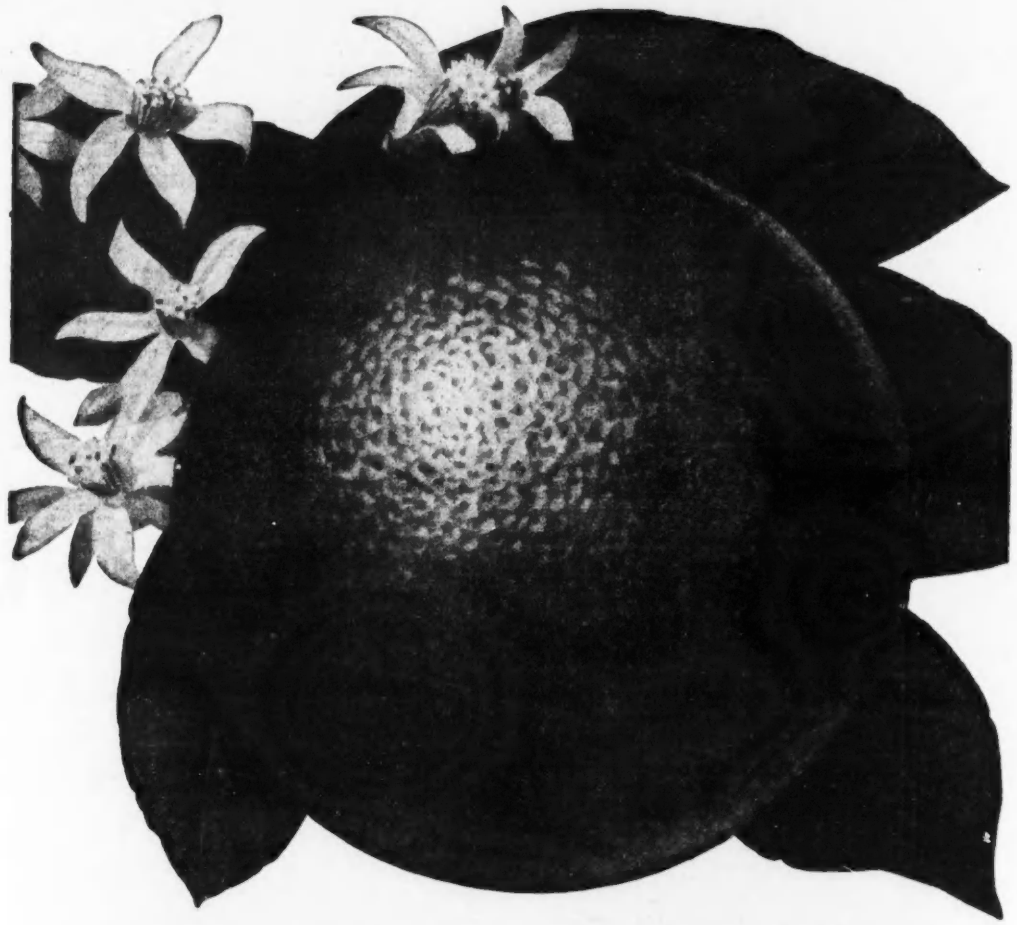
Oil, Fuel—Opium, USP

Oil, fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	9.00	—
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	10.50	-11.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	12.50	-14.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	21.00	-28.00
Grapefruit	lb	.80	1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.11¼-	.11½
extra, Winter, strained, dms	lb.	.12½-	.12¾
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.14 -	.14½
Guaiacwood cns	lb	1.85	2.15
Hemlock, cns	lb	1.65	2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No prices.	
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots	lb.	3.00	7.00
twice rectified	lb	4.75	5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb	65	1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, bots.	lb	9.75	12.50
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	1.20	- 1.85
Lavender flower, French, 40-42% ester, cns	lb.	4.15	- 5.15
38-42% ester, cns	lb.	3.20	- 5.15
30-32% ester, cns	lb.	2.20	- 3.25
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	.90	- 1.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Messina	lb.	2.55	- 5.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	2.25	- 3.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.50	4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).			
Mexican, cns	lb	2.75	5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	5.25	- 6.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	5.75	- 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.25	-11.25
terpeneless, bot	lb.	55.00	-65.00

Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3.	lb.	.1850-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19.0-	.1950
tankcars	lb.	.1730-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1760-	—
Boiled linseed oil 007 higher than raw			
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks.	gal.	.285	—
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3,			
col., 0.10 pour, tanks	gal.	.21	.22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.18	.19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.285	—
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks	gal.	.33	- —
600-650 steam refd., tanks.	gal.	.37	- —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.37	- .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.39	- 41
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.11	- .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks	gal.	.11	- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.55	- 4.35
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns	lb.	4.00	- 9.25
Italian, cns	lb.	6.75	- 9.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.06	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1180-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1330-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1080-	—
tanks	lb.	.0920-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			

Oil, mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, dms	lb.	.19½-	.20
synthetic, cns., expressed, dms.	lb.	1.40	- 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.28	- .28½
20°, dms.	lb.	.27	- .27½
30°, dms.	lb.	.21	- .21½
Neroli, French, bots	lb.	75.00	-390.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	175.00	-200.00
Nitrobenzene, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.55	- 4.35
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.55	- 3.85
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.70	- .95
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.24	- .25
Oleo, extra, tres	lb.	.16	- —
Olibanum, bots	lb.	4.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	6.25	-10.50
Olive, commercial, dms	gal.	1.75	- 1.85
edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	2.70	- 2.80
Moroccan dms., duty-paid.	gal.	2.60	- 2.70
foots, dms	lb.	.15	- .15¼
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns.,	lb.	.25	- .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Calif., cns.	lb.	.60	- 1.00
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.42	- 1.00
Messina, coppers	lb.	2.45	- 5.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	55.00	-135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs	lb.	2.40	- 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.1125-	—
tankcars	lb.	.1020-	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	6.25	- 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY	lb.	No prices.	
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.11¼-	—
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	19.50	-22.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			

Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.11½-	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.16½-	.17
tanks, New York	lb.	.14¾-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, cns	lb.	4.60	- 5.50
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	5.50	- 6.25
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.80	- 6.55
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.80
Pimento berry, dms	lb.	3.85	- 6.00
leaf, cns	lb.	1.55	- 1.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.55	- —
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	56	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C	gal.	.67	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.09½-	—
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms	gal.	.18	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.13½-	—
light, dms	gal.	.16½-	—
tankwagon	gal.	.12½-	—
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.15¾-	—
Red, single dist., dms	lb.	.12¼-	.13¾
tanks	lb.	.11	- —
saponified, dms	lb.	.11½-	.12½
double dist., dms	lb.	.14¾-	.15¾
tanks	lb.	.13½-	—
Rice bran, clarif., c.l., dms	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks	lb.	.12	- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers	oz.	25.00	-38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.50
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.95	- 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms	gal.	.66	- —
2d rectified, dms	gal.	.68	- —
3d rectified, dms	gal.	78	- —
Rue, bots	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
Sage, clary, bots.	lb.	13.50	-16.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 5.50
Spanish, cns.	lb.	.85	- 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	12.25	-16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.06¼-	.06½
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1180-	—
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1330-	—
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1080-	—
tanks	lb.	.0920-	—
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.44	- .65
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	2.30
Savin, cns	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Savory, cns	lb.	3.00	- —
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra, dms	lb.	.13	- —
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.2185-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.25	- .29
tanks, works	gal.	.15	- .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	18.75	-25.00
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	18.75	-25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.10	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01¾-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1385-	.1435
tanks	lb.	.12½-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1220-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1285-	.1335
tanks	lb.	.11½-	—
edible, dms.	lb.	.14½-	.14¾
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	.13
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	3.10	- 4.10
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, drums	lb.	.1620-	.1670
tankcars	lb.	.1520-	—
natural winter 45°, dms	lb.	.15	- .15½
tankcars	lb.	.15	- .15½
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	- 2.75
Sunflower-seed, ump., refined, tanks	lb.	No prices.	
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Sweet birch, Northern, cns	lb.	4.50	- 7.50
Southern, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works	ton.	40.00	- —
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05	- —
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
Tansy, dms.	lb.	8.75	9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.045	- —
l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.0473-	—
whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0595-	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.035	- —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South	gal.	60	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns	lb.	2.05	3.35
white, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.80
technical, white, cns	lb.	.35	1.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	.26	Nom.
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks	lb.	.26¼-	.26½
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms	lb	35	55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	12.60	-15.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	10.00	-15.00
Java, cns	lb.	12.00	-15.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Winter-bleached, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Wheat germ, dms	gal.	10.00	-12.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.43	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.48	- —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis,	gal.	.44	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.49	- —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.45	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	- —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58	- —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	- —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	- —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70	- —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	—
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	7.00	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.65	8.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung)			
Wormseed, NF, cns	lb.	3.60	- 4.25
Wormwood, cns	lb.	6.25	- 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	7.00	- 8.25
extra, bots.	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Olein crude (see Oil red).			
white, low titre, dms	lb.	.14¾-	.15¾
tankcars	lb.	.13½-	—
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.09	- .09¼
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	- 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	10.00	- —
paper, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00	—
Opium, USP, cns.	lb	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns.	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns.	lb.	21.65	-21.90



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U. S. P.

Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.10	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul	lb.	.30½-	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Chrome dinitroanilin toner, Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1810-	—
Molybdate	lb.	.43	—
Persian, bbls	lb.	.30	.45
Orange flowers, nla	lb.	40	.45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.13	.15
Sweet, bls	lb.	.13	.17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.18	.18½
Sicilian, bgs	lb.	.18	.19
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.20	.25
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.26	.29
Veron, bls	lb.	.16	.21
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	.23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	42	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	60	—
smaller lots	lb.	.70	—
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.65½-	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.1930-	.2405
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1960-	.2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1900-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1930-	—
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1830-	.2305
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1860-	.2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1800-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1830-	—
25 to 27° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1630-	.2080
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1660-	.2110
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1500-	.1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns	lb.	.12½-	—
100-lb. cns	lb.	.11½-	—
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).			
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l.	lb.	29	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.30	—
tanks	lb.	.28	—
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50	.53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.17	.18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrophenol, dms	lb.	.66	.77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.12	—
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs	lb.	1.10	—
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.33½-	—
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.15½-	—
Ouabaine, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., fib. dms., 5 lbs. and up	lb.	2.50	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works	lb.	4.25	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.50	5.00

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75	lb.	5.75	6.25
Pancreatin, USP	lb.	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo	90.00	—
Papain, powd., NF, cs	lb.	1.75	2.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.27	.30
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.41	.43
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	80	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.70	—
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.50	.65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	—
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots			
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	.14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb	No prices.	
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0635-	—
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	0635-	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	0635-	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	0640-	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0645-	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	0660-	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0795-	—
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c per lb higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb higher.			
Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
10,000 lbs. to c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
1,000-10,000 lbs., works	lb.	.15	.18
1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.17	—
100 lbs., works	lb.	.20	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
10,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.12	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.13	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	.13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
USP, cbys	lb.	.51	.53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.18	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	40	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.28	.29
Paraphenylenediamine, crude, dms., works	lb.	.77	—
redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
technical, refined, dms., same basis	lb.	1.25	1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Parathion, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	—
Paretra brava root, whole, ogs	lb.	.30	.31
ground, bxs	lb.	.35	.37
powder, bxs	lb.	.38	.40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt alld. E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	.33
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	40	.45
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	40	45
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mill	ton.	59.50	63.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.42	1.43
Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,-000 unit lots, 100,000 units		.04	.05¼
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.09½-	—
200,000 units	vl.	.14	—
500,000 units	vl.	.29	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.56	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000-units.	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½-	—
500,000 units	vl.	.34	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.67½-	—
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,-000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04½-	.05¾
Procaine, regular or pulverized, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,-000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.05¼-	.06¼
sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾-	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.35	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.68½-	—
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,-000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.05¼-	.06¼
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	.33
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	10½	11¼
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	1.35	1.36
Dec. arrival, bgs	lb.	1.34	1.35
Dec.-Jan. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.22	1.23
Jan.-Mar. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.21	1.22
Red, Carolina, source	lb.	.46	.47
Hontaka, bgs., futures	lb.	.65	.66
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	18	Nom.
Niger, capsicum, bgs	lb.	.38	Nom.
birdseye, bgs.	lb.	.65	Nom
White, bgs	lb.	2.45	2.50
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.50	.70
imported, bls	lb.	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers	lb.	3.90	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas (Lo…), Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., Nev. (W.), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.85	1.00
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
Cream, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
Extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06	—
white lily, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—

BORNYL ACETATE 95% 97%

Now offered at a history-making low price! Bornyl Acetate, naturally present in Oil Pine Needles Siberian (Abies Siberica) is ideal in Compositions where a fine, fresh Pine note is desired. Felton's Bornyl Acetate is liquid at room temperature and is stable in soap. NOW it is not necessary to compromise with the harsh, crude Iso-Bornyl Acetate. *Use Bornyl Acetate by Felton!*

■

Due to the current scarcity and high price of Siberian Pine Needle Oil (Abies Siberica) Bornyl Acetate Felton is of increasing interest and importance for the faithful reproduction of the Pine Needle note.

BORNYL PROPIONATE pure

A Bornyl ester, long-lasting and refined of odor for new and better Pine Needle effects. Bornyl Propionate, long known and used by master perfumers, now, because of its new low price and ready availability, recommends itself to the attention of perfume compounders in every price field.

■

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAVORS, ESSENTIAL OILS AND AROMATIC CHEMICALS

FELTON

CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

599 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

Branches in Boston • Philadelphia • Dallas • Los Angeles • St. Louis • Chicago • Montreal • Toronto

Petrolatum, USP, White, Soft—Phosphorus Trichloride

Petrolatum, USP, white, soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.42 - 2.93
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.08 2.90
Montana bbl. 1.28 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 3.40 —
Upper field bbl. 2.70 3.40
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.28 2.675
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery bbl. 1.25 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 1.65 - 2.10
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl. 2.40 - —
Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.08 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.13 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.03 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.03 - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 2.05 - 2.10
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.08 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.08 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.13 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.105 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.03 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .081 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0875- .09
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .0675- —
No. 3 gal. .06375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .083 - —
Group 3 No. 1 gal. .075 - .07875
No. 1, straw gal. .075 - .08
No. 2, straw gal. .06625- .085
range gal. .07375- .0875
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .0925- .095
No. 2 gal. .0875- .095
No. 3 gal. .0875- .09
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- —
toluol-type, tanks, refinery, gal. .11125- .11375
Petroleum, mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b., San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .09875- .10375
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .197 - —
Detroit gal. .214 - —
Kansas City, Mo gal. .182 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .18 - —
St. Louis gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .19 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, St. Louis gal. .19 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .197 - —
Detroit gal. .214 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .20 - .21
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- 26½
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
36° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25½- .27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal .158 — —
San Francisco gal. .152 — —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 — —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks. gal. .15 — —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11375
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .207 - —
Detroit gal. .224 - —
Milwaukee gal. .209 - —
Minneapolis gal. .207 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. 20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. 1.52 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 — —
Group 3 tanks gal. .10375- .11375
Steddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. 14 — —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10375- .10875
Pennsylvania, western, tanks. gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .197 - —
Detroit gal. .214 - —
Milwaukee gal. .199 - —
Minneapolis gal. .197 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .19 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content,, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1750- —
tanks, works lb. .1525- —
80% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1400- —
tanks, works lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.00 4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies. lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1100- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1100- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- .1500
tanks, same basis lb. .1250- —
Phenolphthalein, USP yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.02 - 1.07
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanoamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phlororglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 4.50 - 7.00
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 3.755 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.155 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.805 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.805 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.905 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 4.93 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - .12
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16

SOLVENT VAPOR DRYING PROCESS DRIES WOOD IN HOURS WITHOUT DETERIORATING EFFECTS

Heretofore wood has been dried in open air, by steam, or by high temperature air. Open air drying takes 6 to 18 months; steam and high temperature air often result in hydrolysis or burning. Now, one of the country's largest wood preserving plants has developed a Vapor Drying process which safely and effectively dries wood in from *6 to 14 hours!* The drying agent used is *Esso's Solvesso Xylol.*

The drying process begins when a locomotive pushes a charge of crossties, approximately 100 feet long, into a cylinder or drying chamber. At the proper time, vaporized Solvesso Xylol is passed into the drying cylinder. The hot Solvesso Xylol vapor is circulated through the cylinder for a few hours, penetrating many inches into the wood and evaporating much of its moisture.

As "dry cleaning" and moisture evaporation continue, the solvent vapor with its moisture-lignin content leaves the cylinder and is condensed, separating the solvent from the water in the settling tank and returning the Solvesso Xylol to the evaporator to be reused. (see diagram)

5 Gallons of Water from One Crosstie

The amount of water removed from the settling tank determines the relative dryness of the wood being treated. When drying is finished, the Solvesso Xylol lines are closed, the chamber evacuated and the wood is ready for treatment with wood preservative. Water from the settling tank is passed through a meter, which is read periodically to determine wood drying progress. One charge of 800 crossties may be made to give up as many as 4,000 gallons of water—or *5 gallons per crosstie*—in a 12-hour drying period.

Esso Solvents Play Vital Role in Scores of Industries

Rubber, textiles, chemicals, paper, food, leather and scores of other industries are utilizing the many types and grades of solvents manufactured by Esso Standard Oil. Production men know they can rely on Esso Petroleum Solvents' purity and uniformity, maintained through most modern and stringent refinery treatment. If you have a solvents problem, let our technical men examine your requirements and determine the solvent best suited to your needs. Drop a line today to our office nearest you.

Paper Mill Machinery now Cleaned with Solvesso 100

Solvesso 100 is now being used to clean paper machine screens and felts when they become congested with natural wood pulp gums and resins. Since paper machines are operated at extremely high temperatures, Solvesso 100's high flash point (over 100°F.) makes it ideally suited. In addition, Solvesso 100 has especially high solvency for resins since it contains more than *95% petroleum aromatics.*

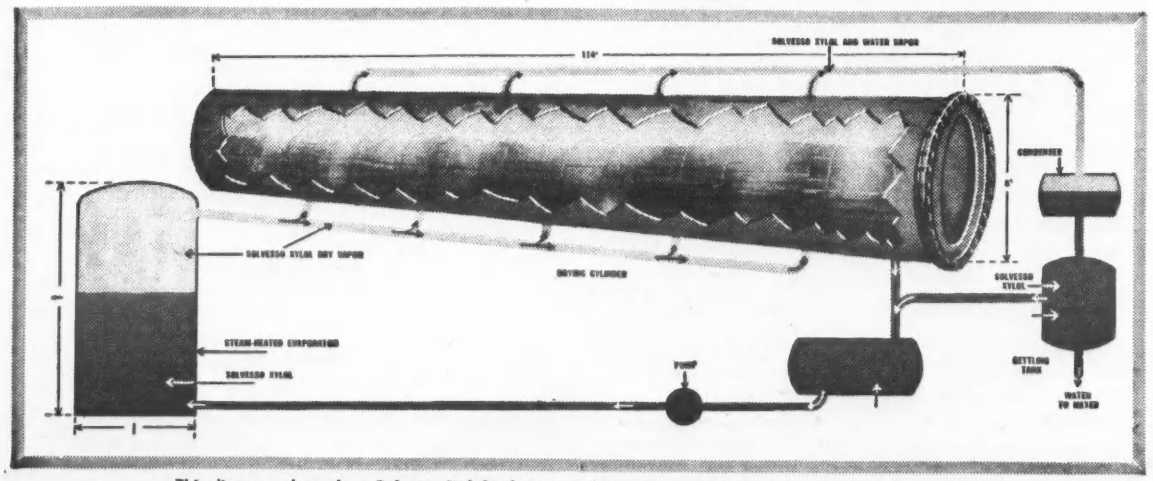
Before they were creosoted, the crossties in this picture were dried by a new vapor process employing Solvesso Xylol.

ESSO PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn., N.Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S.C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass. New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Baltimore, Md. Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia, Pa.



This diagram shows how Solvesso Xylol is being used in new vapor drying process for drying crossties.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

December ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1949

'APF' Price Reduction Encourages Greater Use Of New Feed Ingredient

A recent forty per cent reduction in the price to feed manufacturers of U.S.I.'s Animal Protein Factor Supplement will result in increased use of this product in feed formulations. U.S.I.'s Animal Protein Factor Supplement is enjoying an increasingly greater popularity as it contains a guaranteed amount of vitamin B_{12} — along with essential but as yet unidentified factors necessary for optimal growth. Through the use of this primary fermentation product it is possible for feed manufacturers to make a feed concentrate or finished feed that will provide adequate amounts of APF—giving the feeder better and more uniform results at less cost.

First Chemical Co-Products Of Hydrocarbon Synthesis Will Soon Be Available

Synthesis Plant to Be Completed about First of 1950 — Production of Co-Products to Follow Shortly

All efforts are being directed toward completion of the hydrocarbon synthesis plant at Brownsville, Texas by about the first of 1950, officials of Carthage Hydrocol, Inc., announced recently. Availability of water-soluble oxygenated co-products of the synthesis, production of which will exceed 300,000 pounds daily, is expected to follow shortly thereafter.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company will handle the separation and refining of the chemicals to come from the water-soluble stream of the synthesis, and U.S.I. will distribute these products to industry and to its own plants and distribution centers. Transport by rail, barge, or cargo ship is readily accessible at Brownsville, so that U.S.I. can assure its customers of a dependable supply of the important chemicals to be derived from the synthesis.

Four Principal Groups of Co-Products

Because the many compounds to come from the process will have a wide variety of applications, their imminent production is of great importance to chemical users. Four principal groups of compounds will come from the water-soluble stream of the synthesis — alcohols, acids, aldehydes, and ketones.

The synthesis provides a common source for all the lower alcohols: methanol, ethanol, normal-propanol, iso-propanol, normal-butanol, iso-butanol, normal-pentanol, iso-pentanol. Also among the chemical co-products of the synthesis will be four organic acids — acetic, propionic, butyric, and iso-butyric — important in the plastics, protective coatings, rayon, agricultural chemicals, emul-

MORE

Paint Industries' Show at Atlantic City Features Latest Product Developments

Sixty-Two Firms Exhibit Raw Materials, Equipment

Eighty-four booths belonging to some sixty-two different raw material and equipment manufacturers highlighted the 1949 Paint Industries' Show—held on November 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Atlantic City. Thousands of square feet of floor space were given over to the exhibits.

New Raw Materials and Equipment

Various raw material manufacturers displayed their latest developments in resins, pigments of many types, driers, solvents and thinners, and formulating vehicles. Equipment manufacturers exhibited their latest models of roll mills, ball mills, filters, spray guns, filling and sealing equipment, and packaging and labelling machines. Laboratory testing devices were also on display

The U.S.I. booth (shown below) played host to a continual stream of visitors during the show's four day run. Principal attraction of this year's exhibit were the test panels showing flat wall finishes based on Aroflat 3010 — U.S.I.'s new pure alkyd resin, the first of its kind developed specifically for use as the single vehicle in quality flat wall and ceiling paints.

Aroflat 3010 Enthusiastically Received

Extensive tests conducted by U.S.I. have demonstrated the new vehicle's outstanding brushing ease, color retention, reduction in tendency to show flashes, holdout, washability, and pigment suspension. Although only on the market for a short time, the new resin has already received an enthusiastic reception in the protective coatings industry.

Among the resins, alcohols, solvents, and chemicals featured at the U.S.I. booth were three new U.S.I. products — Aroflat 3010, normal-propyl acetate, and diisooctyl phthalate.

Radar Measures Distance Between Atoms, Determines Complex Organic Molecules

Determining more than 1,000 complex organic molecules from a sample weighing less than one ten-millionth of an ounce is theoretically possible by a new research method. Radar waves are shot through the material to be studied and by measuring the remaining power scientists claim they achieve results a thousand times more accurate than possible with the best optical instruments. Using radar, the distance between atoms reportedly can be measured to an accuracy of one one-hundredth of a millionth of an inch.

New Booklet on Inert Packing for Chemicals

A new booklet, designed to give information on packing requirements of the chemical industry, contains a special section on chemically inert packings.

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December ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1949

Steel Beams Protected From Collapse in Fire By Lightweight Coating

A new, lightweight, fireproofing cement, said to be only a fraction of the weight of most other materials used for this type of fireproofing, will keep steel beams and other industrial equipment made of steel from collapsing in case of fire, according to the manufacturers. The protective cement can be easily troweled on without use of forms and cost of the treatment is estimated at as much as twenty-five per cent less than methods now in common use. The material is said to resist spalling and crumbling. Main fields of use are expected to be in chemical, oil, and other industries where exposed steel work is necessary.

New Book on Fertilizers

Information on fertilizer practices in thirty countries, including data on use of animal manures and soil amendments such as lime, is given in a new 83-page book. The book contains chapters on the role and sources of plant nutrients and plant nutrient relationships to soil regions; sources, composition, properties, and functions of organic matter and commercial fertilizers and soil amendments; efficiency of various methods of fertilizer application under different conditions; and crop sequences and fertilizers.

CONTINUED

Chemical Co-Products

sifying agents, food flavoring, and process industries.

Acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, and butyraldehyde—versatile raw materials and intermediates in many processes — will be made available, too. Four ketones will be produced in commercial quantities: Acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, and methyl butyl ketone.

'Electric-Eye' Dispenser For Alcohol in Hospitals

A new, electric-eye controlled alcohol dispenser, claimed to be the first of its kind, is now on the market for use in hospitals. The manufacturer claims that foot pedals and floor switches are eliminated in the new dispenser. The physician just places his hands or arms under the spout and by breaking the electric-eye beam starts the flow of alcohol. Drippings of alcohol drain down a filter into a stainless steel container so that there is no waste, the makers state. The dispenser has a capacity of two gallons and weighs thirty pounds.

U.S.I. has long been a major producer of pure alcohol. U.S.I. ethyl alcohol, U.S.P. has over twenty important hospital uses, ranging all the way from hand rinsing after scrub-up to therapeutic nerve-blocking.

New Antibiotic Protects Against Tuberculosis

Nisin, a new antibiotic produced by *Streptococcus lactis*, has been tested on rabbits and guinea pigs and is claimed to have given considerable protection against infections of tuberculosis. Administered intravenously or intramuscularly, absorption by test animals is said to have been rapid, with little local reaction.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

An "all-purpose cleaner," for use on floors, walls, dishes, fabrics, etc., in the home, office, or hospitals is odorless, non-inflammable, and not injurious to the skin, the makers state. It cleans and dries almost instantaneously, leaves no residue or slippery surface, and requires no rinsing, according to the manufacturers. **(No. 519)**

Cotton and rayon as crease-resistant as wool are now reported possible thanks to a new chemical treatment. The chemicals are easily applied to the fabrics during finishing operations. **(No. 520)**

A new-type automobile storage battery has longer life and provides quicker starting and more electrical power for accessories, the makers claim. With a liquid capacity 3 times that of ordinary batteries, it reportedly withstands engine heat better and requires water only once a season or less in normal use. **(No. 521)**

A new white baking enamel, claimed to have unusually good mileage, excellent hiding properties, good shock resistance, and improved flexibility, is especially suitable for kitchen cabinets, hospital furniture; household appliances, etc. **(No. 522)**

A "burnout-proof" ammeter for rough usage, described as accurate, dependable, and inexpensive, operates over a wide range of currents. **(No. 523)**

A plastic which cannot be dissolved by any known solvent at ordinary temperatures and is unaffected by sulfuric, hydrochloric, or nitric acid, or by caustic soda, is reported available for making tubing, flasks, test tubes, beakers, and fittings. **(No. 524)**

A new portable waterbath can be carried easily to any part of the laboratory and used wherever there is an electrical outlet. **(No. 525)**

A new pocket-size refractometer gives fast, accurate readings, according to the manufacturers. Convenient for field use, it can be carried around the user's neck between readings. **(No. 526)**

A frosted-glass effect can be simulated on windows by using a new paint that is applied by brush or spray and that forms a washable surface through which clear light can enter, the manufacturers assert. **(No. 527)**

A new plastic wall covering is said not to crack, peel, or fray and to withstand temperatures up to 250°F. Its printed patterns and solid colors are protected by clear plastic against fading and wear, according to the makers. Application is with conventional wallpaper paste. **(No. 528)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Solox—proprietary solvent
ANTI-FREEZES
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-freeze
***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
FEED PRODUCTS
Riboflavin Concentrates *Vacatone 40
*Curbay B-G *Special Liquid Curbay
DL-Methionine
ACETONE
Chemically Pure

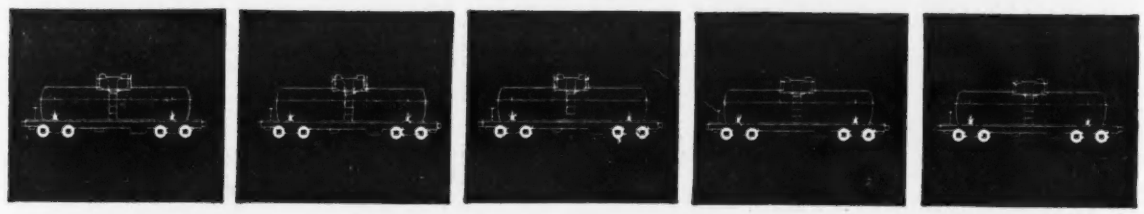
RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Natural Resins—all standard grades
INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
CPR Concentrates
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
*Pyrenone Concentrates
Pyrethrum Products
Rotenone Products
INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
*Indalone
Triple-Mix Repellents
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions Urethan, U.S.P.
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene

*Registered Trade Mark

Printed in U.S.A.

Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .07 .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, USP, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 6.50 7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz. 6.25 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .22½- .23
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South lb. .035 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch coaltar, 150°F m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 —
t.c.l., works ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse, East 100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .06½ Nom.
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 69.00 -72.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .13 - .14
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms lb. 12.45 —
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., frt. alld lb. .32 —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34 - —
special colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis lb. .32 —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .35 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 .50
water-clear, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .27 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28 —
Polystyrene in bgs. ½c. per lb. lower.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb .68 .70
Poppy flowers, bls lb. 50 .55
Seed, Dutch, bls lb. .17 - .17¾
Polish, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Turkish, bgs lb. .13¾ Nom.
Potash, caustic (ow-chlortde, flake 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works. 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.90 —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
t.c.l. works lb 089 —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 0450- —
tanks, same nasis lb. 0340- —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works. lb. .0755- —
t.c.l. works, lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb .08 —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 22
powd., dms lb. .22 24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12⅞- .13⅛
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb 60 —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0855- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½ .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb .25 .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .08½ —
t.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 —
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 27
gran., bbls lb. .20 .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms. lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glutonate, dms. lb 75 79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 —
Hypophosphite, NF 50-lb lots, fib. dms lb. .90 93
Iodide, dms lb. 1.95 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton .21 —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal unit-ton 45½ —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 32
purified, dms. lb. .42 44
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. 13½ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾ 22¾
USP, dms., works lb. .23½ .24
ex whse lb 29 —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 —
t.c.l. works lb 21 —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 13⅛
Prussiate, red, kgs lb 60 63
yellow, bbls lb .21 —
kegs lb 26 —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Potassium silicate solution, 62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
t.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.3° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .07 .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - —
Indust, bulk, works ton. 36.00 —
NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .31 33
gran., dms lb. .18½- —
powder, dms lb. .17 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 .78
tech., works lb. .45 .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .13
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works ton. 14.50 —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .50 .53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 .53
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs lb. .63 .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
t.c.l. works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .23 .25
Berries, bgs lb. .55 .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .50 .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 3.75 - 4.50
1,000-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. 25 —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. wks. lb. .08½- —
t.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. 12½- —
tanks lb. 07 —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. E lb. .16½- —
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more, works kilo. 55.00 —
smaller lots, works lb. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .22 - .25
blonde, bgs lb. .19 - .21
husks, bgs lb. .45 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. 45 .50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0 1 1½ 2 3 bgs., ton lots lb. 03⅜ 04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. 04½ —
smaller lots lb. 03⅞ 04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb 03⅜ —
smaller lots lb 03½ 04
Italian, silk screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs ton lb 05½ —
sun dried fine bgs., ton lots lb 03 —
coarse, bgs. ton lots lb 04½ —
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb 18 38
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 10.75 -11.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 9.00 9.50
regular base, dms. works, gal. 8.90 9.40
(30 to 1) base, 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works. gal. 13.30 - —
regular base, dms., works. gal. 13.20 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .42 .44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .53 .56
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works and frt. equald., c.l gal. 2.00 2.69
t.c.l gal. 2.00 2.72
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 80 —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .79 —
t.c.l., same basis lb 79½- —

Wyandotte caustic soda



makes better detergents

Whether the detergent you make is soap or synthetic, you can improve it with Wyandotte Caustic Soda. This high-grade chemical is used in the saponification of fats and oils, in old or new processes, and for the manufacture of synthetics with detergent properties.

Wyandotte Caustic Soda comes in different grades — each meeting definite standards of uniformity and quality. One manufacturer who had been using three different grades of a Caustic Soda learned of the specifications of Wyandotte Caustic Soda. He tried our "R" grade and found that he could use it alone, with attendant savings in inventory, storage facilities and handling.

If you would like to know more about modern procedures for analyzing certain alkali chemicals, write for the Wyandotte booklet, "Analysis of Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Bicarbonate of Soda."

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation
Wyandotte, Mich. • *Offices in Principal Cities*

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride—Sandalwood Chips

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 11.00 - 11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 15.00 - —
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l. mines ton 9.50 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 12.00 - 12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 10.00 - 10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb .17 - —
black, cs., works lb .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works lb .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs. works lb .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb .14 - —
white, cs., works lb .17 - —
USP, bots., divd lb 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb .08 .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb .16½ Nom.
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb .08½ Nom.
tanks, same basis lb .07⅝ Nom.
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb .09 —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .17 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis lb .08 5/16
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb .14 .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., t.c.l lb .33½ —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb .14½ —
solid bxs lb .28 —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots flask 71.00 - —
smaller lots lb 73.00 - 75.00
Quince seed, bgs lb .90 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns oz 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns oz 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. lb .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz 56½ - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns lb .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb 50¾ .54½
l.c.l., same basis lb 51¼ .55
tanks lb .50 .51

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms lb 70 .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.90 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., divd, N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 1.45 2.25

Prices ½c per lb higher divd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.). (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, divd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, divd Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita

Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb 3.65 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb 3.50 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 3.60 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 3.55 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb 3.15 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb 3.35 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.20 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.30 - —
Red, cadmium lithopone, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.25 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.15 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb .11½ - 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb .11½ - .11¾
75/c-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb .05¼ .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb 1.00 —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.05 —
Lithol toner, bbls. works lb .80 —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb 1.40 —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb .40 .43
toner, bbls., works lb 1.35 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb 1.20 —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb .04 —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb 3.25 —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb .02½ .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb .05¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb .85 .88
chlorinated, kgs lb .95 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb .80 —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner)
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb 4.45 —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb .20 .25
Purple lake, kgs lb 1.35 —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb .25 .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb .05½ - .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb .05¾ - .06
ex whse., New York lb .06½ - —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb .05¼ - .05¼
l.c.l., ex dock lb .05½ - .05¾
ex whse., New York lb .06¼ —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb 1.35 —
Turkey, bbls., works lb .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb .24½ - .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb .03.50 - —
20%, bgs., works lb .0360 - —
25%, bgs., works lb .0410 - —
30%, bgs., works lb .0440 - —
35%, bgs., works lb .0465 - —
40%, bgs., works lb .0490 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb 2.27 —
Red Precipitate, NF powd., fib. dms lb 2.17 2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb .50 - —
Rennin, NF lb 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, industrial, dms., c.l., works lb .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb .63 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb .74 - —
l.c.l., works lb .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb .12 - .14
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bbls. lb 1.15 - 1.20
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots kilo 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb 79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs lb .28½ - —
smaller lots lb .29 - .30
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb .20 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb .12 - .17
Portuguese, bls. lb .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls. lb .07½ - .08
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.49 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.49 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.49 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.49 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.65 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.96 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.06 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb 20.00 - —
tech., works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram .06 - .07½
5 kilos, fib. dms gram .06 - .07½
smaller lots, fib. dms gram .06½ - .08

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb .45 - .50
activated ground with lime, bbls lb .26 .27
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb 1.60 1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.55 —
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb .80 - .85
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb .95 - 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins lb 17.00 - 18.00
Safrol dms lb 68 75
Sage, Cyprus, bales, futures lb .12 - .13
Dalmatian, bls lb .70 - .71
Greek, fancy, bls lb .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls lb .10 - .10½
Sago flour, bgs lb .05¼ - .05½
Saligenin, ctns., works lb 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.00 —
fib. dms lb 1.02 1.03
powdered salol 10c higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs .98 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 1.19 1.22
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs .88 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 22.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls. 10 tons. 100 lbs 13.90 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.15 - 14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 10.50 - 11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11.50 - 12.00
NF, gran., dms lb .15¾ - 17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb .65 .66
powd., dms. lb .75 .76

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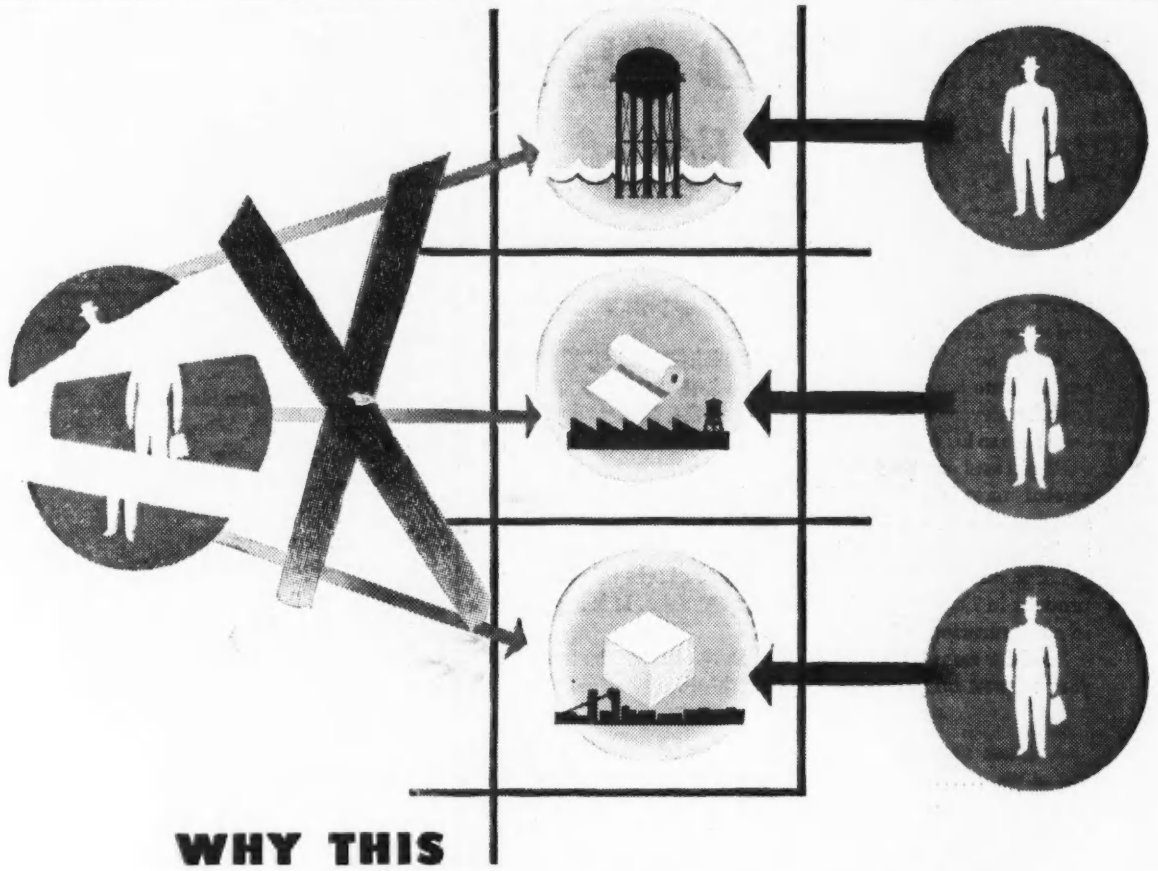
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	- 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns.	kilo.	No stocks.	
Saponin No. 1, cns	lb.	2.45	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.	lb.	.30	- .40
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.40	- .45
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.24	- .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
select, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Savory, French, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
powd., cns.	lb.	2.20	- 2.30
Root, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb	.60	- .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz.		20.50	-24.50
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	84.00	- —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.25¾	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.26¼	- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less	lb.	.27¼	- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots	lb.	2.10	- —
cs., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	2.00	- —
Senega root, bls.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.22	- .24
sifting, bgs.	lb.	.19	- .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.17	- .24
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.14	- .19
No. 3, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Pods, bls	lb.	.12	- .15
powdered, bls., bxs.	lb.	.16	- .22
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	2.20	- 2.30
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat	lb.	.16½	- .17
Chinese, white, nat., bgs	lb.	.11½	- .12
hulled, bgs.	lb.	.19	- .20
Nicaragua, hulled	lb.	.22	- .25
Salvadorean	lb.	.13	- .13½
Turkish, yellow	lb.	.14½	- .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58½	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.61	- —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.68½	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.69	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.71	- —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.53	- .54
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.52	- .53
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.51	- .52
TN, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.49	- .50
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.			
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works	ton.	20.00	-30.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	- —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.00	- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb	.18½	- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.73¼	- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,250-oz. lots.	oz.	.66¾	- —
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67	- —
500-oz. lots	oz.	.67¼	- —
100-oz. lots	oz.	.67½	- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.46¾	- —
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.48	- —
500-oz. lots	oz.	.48¾	- —
250-oz. lots	oz.	.49	- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.95	- —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.90	- —
Simaruba bark, bls	lb.	.85	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls	lb.	.60	- .63
Western, bls	lb.	.20	- .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	20.00	-60.00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.33	- .35
Smalt, black, cans	lb.	.11	- —
Blue, cans	lb.	.15	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.40	- .45
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.20	- .23
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.22	- .26
cut, foreign, bbls	lb.	.23	- .26
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27	- .29
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.75	- 4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	- 5.02
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.10	- —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.25	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.65	- 4.42
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs	3.15	- 4.92
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.00	- —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	- —
l.c.l. stock points	100 lbs.	4.80	- 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	- 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.40	- 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
Soda-lime, USP, dms	lb.	.23	- .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.10	- .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.16	- —
Sodium alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls. works	lb.	.79	- —
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.46	- —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots	lb.	1.25	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	- 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more, bgs	100 lbs.	8.50	- —
under 20,000 lbs., works	100 lbs.	9.50	- —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., divd	lb	.32	- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works	lb.	.13¼	- .14¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	- 1.00
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	- .11⅞
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	- —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.46	- —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95	- —
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	- .10⅝
Sodium bichromate, tn bbls., ¼c. higher.			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.10	- —
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	1.50	- —
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.33	- .34

Sodium, Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).			
USP monohydrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.05¾	- .06¼
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- .08¼
powd., kgs., works	lb.	.09	- —
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
USP, dms	lb.	.21	- —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75	- —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.21	- .22
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11⅝	- —
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls	lb.	.21½	- —
dms.	lb.	.22½	- .26¼
USP XIII, gran., bbls	lb.	.28	- —
dms.	lb.	.29	- .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.			
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.73	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.16	- .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works	lb.	.11½	- 12¼
anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.14	- .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works	lb.	12.00	- —
2 to 25 tins to case, works	lb.	12.00	-16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works	lb.	16.50	-21.00
tribasic, tons	lb.	11.00	- —

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	7.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.15	- —
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	.82	- .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.	lb.	1.55	- 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls.	lb.	1.65	- 1.80
powder, bbls.	lb.	1.70	- 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.	lb.	.96	- 1.06
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).			
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	- .22
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).			
USP, pellets, dms	lb.	.23	- —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.85	- .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area	100 lbs.	3.75	- —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.			
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).			
Iodide, USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.47	- 2.66
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.18¾	- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- .15
l.c.l., dms., works	lb	.13	- .15¾
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	73.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	118 00	-123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works.	ton.	184.50	—
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.			

Sodium metal, dms., works	lb.	.18½	- —
Metanilate, bgs.	lb.	.57	- —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 4.60
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.65	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.75	- 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works	lb.	.51½	- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.60	- .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	48.50	- —
bulk, c.l., works	lb	45.00	- —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse	ton.	51.50	- —
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	48.00	- —
USP, dms	lb.	.21	- —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.06¾	- —
West coast ports	100 lbs.	8.00	- 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	8.90	-11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.55	- 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	- 6.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works	lb.	.09½	- —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	8.00	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	8.05	- 9.00
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald.	lb.	.21½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	- .24¼



WHY THIS
TECHNICAL SERVICE IS DIFFERENT...

Solvay Technical Service is organized on an "Industry-Wise" system . . . with Technical Service men who have spent their entire careers specializing in individual industries. The result—each man knows his industry and its problems more intimately; he can offer sound advice and practical help.

Our textile specialist is thoroughly familiar with all chemicals utilized in textile manufacturing processes. But though many of the same chemicals are used in the paper, water or other industries, our textile specialist is not called in on their problems . . . because *his* entire experience is concentrated on textile operations. The paper, water and other industries are covered by SOLVAY TECHNICAL SERVICE men who are experts in their respective fields.

When you come across a production-snagging technical situation involving alkalies or associated products in your plants . . . why not call SOLVAY Industry-Wise TECHNICAL SERVICE for help? The strictest confidence is assured. And remember—SOLVAY is backed by *sixty-seven years* of technical experience!

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SOLVAY Technical Service
Specialists in Specific Industries

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Detroit • Houston • New Orleans • New York
Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Sodium Pentachlorophenate Pellets—Sulphur, Crude

Sodium pentachlorophenate pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .24
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .19
Phenolsulphonate USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms. lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l. wks. 100 lbs. 3.35 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 .20¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).

Sodium prussiate, yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, cns lb. .57 .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.45 —
l.c.l., bgs., divd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. divd 100 lbs. 5.40 5.65
Silicate, 40°, trub'd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.25 1.35
tanks, works ton. 16.00 17.00

Sodium silicate, 52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton. 32.00 —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .463 - .568
Stearate, tech., bbls., works lb. .40 - —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .20 - .23
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. lb. .15½- .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton. 95.00 - —

Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .60
tech., dms., works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 -
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10¼- .13¼
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.10 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 -
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, divd., dms lb. .22 .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coal tar, tanks, works gal. .25 .32½
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 .32½
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .25 - —
150° F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .24¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
ton lots, works lb. .17¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. 15¾- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton. 61.00 -62.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .18 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .19¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .19½- .23
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works lb. .0606- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. 1.00 - 2.95
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .33 - .38
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.27 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.62 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.42 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.38 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.73 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.53 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .0630- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .07½
Rice, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs lb. .0590- .0646
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .80 .81
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 -
Carbonate, 90%, dms lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns. 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms, works lb 10.25 -10.75
free flowing crystals, dms., works lb. 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works, lb. 10.40 -10.90
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP dms. works, lb. 4.50 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb 10.25 -10.75
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works, lb. 10.40 -10.90
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 12.00 -12.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.80
free flowing crystals, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works, lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton. 18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton. 22.00 - —

IRON FREE—RAPID SOLUBILITY

Prove High Quality of Hooker Sulfides

Where you are using or considering using Sodium Sulfide or Sodium Sulfhydrate, you will do well to see how the high purity of these Hooker products can make your work easier and more effective.

Hooker Sodium Sulfide has a maximum iron content of 8 ppm and Sodium Sulfhydrate a maximum iron content of only 5 ppm. In developing these iron free sulfides, Hooker has also been able to keep them remarkably free from other impurities.

Rapid and complete solubility of these sulfides, a result of careful manufacture and high purity means that the clean solution can be used without settling or decanting—a time and material saving that is well worth while.

Large users of sodium sulfhydrate can obtain this Hooker product in liquid form in tank car quantities. It is supplied in concentrations of 37% or 45%.

Send for samples and Technical Data Sheets. Please make your request on your company letterhead.

SODIUM SULFIDE Na_2S

Mol. Wt. 78.1
M.P. .....100°C

Light buff colored solid in flake form. Rapidly soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether.

ANALYSIS

Na_2S ..... 60 to 62%
NaCl .....1.5% Max.
Other Na Salts ..... 2.0% Max.
Fe .....8 ppm Max.
Cu, Ni, Cr, Mn, Pb ..1 ppm Max.
Water of crystallization 36.5 to 34.5%

USES

In unhairing hides and wool pulling; desulfurizing viscose rayon; in manufacture of dyestuffs, chemical intermediates, paper pulp, soap and rubber, as an ingredient of dye liquor for textile dyeing; boiling out linen; ore flotation and metal refining.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS

Steel drums ..90 and 350 lbs. net

SODIUM SULFHYDRATE NaSH
(sodium hydrosulfide)

Mol. Wt. 56.1
M.P. .....55°C

Light lemon colored solid in flake form. Completely and rapidly soluble in water, alcohol and ether.

ANALYSIS

NaSH .....70 to 72%
Na_2S .....2.5% Max.
NaCl .....0.8% Max.
Na_2SO_3 and $NaHCO_3$ ..0.4% Max.
Fe .....5 ppm Max.
Cu, Ni, Cr, Mn, Pb ...1 ppm Max.
Water of crystallization ..28 to 26%

USES

In unhairing hides, in desulfurizing viscose rayon; in preparation of dyestuffs and other organic chemicals such as thioamides, thiourea, thioglycolic acid, thio- and dithiobenzoic acids, sodium thiosulfate.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS

Flake: Lacquer-lined steel drums, 90, 350 lbs. net
Liquid .....Tank Cars

HOOKER RESEARCH PRESENTS

SULFUR COMPOUNDS

Bulletin No. 9

Looking for a new organic sulfur compound? The answer to your problem may be found in this new Hooker bulletin. It lists typical processes and over 40 different organic sulfur compounds in 9 different classifications. These products are not all being manufactured, but they are all products we know how to make. As they are all typical products, they may suggest other materials of a similar type for which you may be looking.

Hooker does not offer ordinary sulfonations or sulfurized products. We do offer a variety of sulfides, mercaptans, thio acids, thiocyanates and other sulfur derivatives, many of which require our specialized processing ability.

If you have a potential requirement for a new organic sulfur compound, see what we can do for you. Write today on your business letterhead for your copy of Bulletin No. 9, Sulfur Compounds.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

9-1448

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM BENZOATE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

Sulphur, flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 2.20
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .27 .29
refined flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.15 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls. 75c higher
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.70 3.03
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. 03¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. 04¼ - —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. 09¼ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. 0535 - —
tanks, works lb. 045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 18 —
Sumac bark, 28% grd., bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25% lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls., 25% lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½ - —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock. ton.67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22½% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton 76 77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —

prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bts lb. 1.50 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 —
t.c.l., works ton.17.50 —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 —
t.c.l ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
t.c.l., works ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .06 - —
fancy, loose, same basis lb. .06¼ - —
special, loose, same basis lb. .05¾ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms. lb. .06 - .06½
50%, dms. lb. .08½ - 09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg.10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .24 .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .07¾ - .08¼
low grades, bgs lb. .06¾ - .07¼
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 41 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar)
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex docs U. S. ports long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .80 .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. 46 —
dms. lb. 47 .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .51 .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ —
l.c.l. lb. .25 .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A), com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. 13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. 13 - —
prime, dms lb. .33 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. 19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. 19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb .60 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb .55 .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone propionate, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 - 08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb .20½ - 21½
smaller dms., works lb 23½ 25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. 70 —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. 65 .70
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., works lb. 51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 52 - —
tanks lb. 50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.13.00 -15.50
Theobromine, fib., dms lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Salicylate, fib., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.05
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Sodio-Salicylate, fib., dms lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Theophylline, USP, fib., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride USP, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .34 .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms., works lb 5.50 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 —
l.c.l., works lb .44 —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Spanish, bls. lb. .08½ .09
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).

Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., works lb. .7503- .7603
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .604 - —
Metal, R.F.C lb. .79 - —
Straits lb. .79½ - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. .88 - .89
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .866 - .886
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .503 - .504
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½ - —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 08 .08¼
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse ½c. higher
Tetrachloride, CP, 53-gal. dms lb. .54½ - .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. 65 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 —
smaller pkgs. works lb. 40 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 2.75
Toluene (see Toluol)
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)

Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .21½ - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .20¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .23½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .23 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .23½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .22 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .20 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .20 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .21½ - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .25 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .20½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .24½ - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .20¼ - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .23 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .20½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va gal. .25½ - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .25 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb .80 .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .95
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l lb. .20 - —
truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
less than tons, works lb. .26 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .35½ - —

Sulphur Flour—Tricresyl Phosphate

Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. 41 .43
smaller containers lb. .46 .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .57½ - —
smaller containers lb. .71 —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l. works lb. 78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 81 —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. 10 - —
l.c.l. lb. 11 - —
tanks lb. 08½ - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. 12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 13 - —
tanks, works lb. 11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. 10½ - —
Zone 2 lb. 11 - —
Zone 3 lb 11½ - —
Zone 4 lb. 11 - —

Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash

Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ref., cbys., works, frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
Thicholine citrate work's prices equaled with N. Y., Phila., St. Louis, and Los Angeles.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33½ - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —

Heavy-duty ICC Drums and Bilged Barrels
★
Light-gage Drums, 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100 lb. Grease Drums
★
Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered Materials
★
Painted Various Colors or Decorated
★
PROTECT YOUR PRODUCTS IN TRANSIT - IN STORAGE
USE J&L STEEL BARRELS AND DRUMS
The sturdy construction of J&L Steel Barrels and drums is your assurance of safe shipment for your products. They are built of J&L Controlled Quality Steel by men of long experience to give you the best service possible.
J & L STEEL BARREL COMPANY
A SUBSIDIARY OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.
PLANTS
BAYONNE, N. J. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • NEW ORLEANS (GRETNA), LA.
NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS
J&L STEEL

Triethanolamine—Woodflour

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ — —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .31½ — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ — —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 — —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb .34 — .36
smaller containers lb .39 — .41
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l lb .38 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .39 — —
tanks, same basis lb .37 — —
Triethyleneglycol dms. c.l. frt. alld E lb .20½ — —
l.c.l., same basis lb .21½ — —
tanks, same basis lb .19 — —
Triethylenetetramine dms. c.l. works lb .51½ — —
l.c.l., works lb .52 — —
tanks lb .50 — —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb .38 — —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb .38½ — —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb .33 — —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ — —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 — —
tanks, works lb. .28 — —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb .36 — —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls, c.l., frt. equald lb .31 — —
l.c.l., frt equald lb .32 — —
Triphenylguanidine bbls, works lb .90 — —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs, c.l., works lb .0175 — —
double-grd, bgs., c.l., works lb .016 — —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb .015 — —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic)
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works lb. 2.30 — —
1:50, dms., works lb. 4.25 — —
1:75, dms., works lb. 5.50 — —
1:100, fib. dms., works lb. 5.50 — —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb 4.75 — —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 — —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .38 — .38½
Haitian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Jamaica, bgs lb. .10½ — .11
Madras, bgs. lb. .19 — .19½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ref. dms., East gal. .23 — —
Wood, dest dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 — —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 — —
N. Y. whse gal. .45 — —
tanks, works, South gal. .27½ — —
steam-dist. dms. incl., c.l., works gal. .50 — —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .56 — —
ex whse., NYC gal. .64 — —
tanks, works gal. .34 — —
Tyrothricin, bots gram 1.15 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.75 — —
Unicorn root, tare (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 — —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 — —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb .04½ — —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 — —
Urea, fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 94.00 — —
42% N, bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 103.58 — —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 98.00 — —
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 107.15 — —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton. 125.00 — —
C and D grades, same basis, frt. allowed ton. 123.50 — —
37 grade, same basis ton. 147.50 — —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .10 — .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .45 — .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.00 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.75 — 4.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 5.00 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 5.75 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 4.00 —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 — —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 — 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 — 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½ — .17¼
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 — —
tanks, works lb. .15 — —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 — —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units, mill. units. .025 — —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 — —
less than 1 billion USP units, mill. units. .035 — —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., dms., 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .28 — .33
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .30 — .34
451,000 to 750,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .33 — .37
751,000 or more A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .35 — .39
Minimum prices on natural Vitamin A acetate above prevail on quantities of five billion or more A units; the maximum of the above price range prevails on quantities less than one-half billion A units.
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .40 — —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .40 — —
D_2 (see Calciferol).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 — .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 — —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 -63.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .04¾ — .05
tanks, works lb. .04¼ — —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾ — —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾ — —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. No stocks.
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .64 — .65
slabs, bgs lb. .63 — .64
crude, African, bgs lb. .44 — .45
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .54 Nom.
Cent. American, bgs lb. .48 — .50
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .56 — .57
slabs, bgs lb. .54 — .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .48 — .49
refined, bgs lb. .52 — .53
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs, ton lots lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .85 — .86
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 — .83
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .87 — .88
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.11 — 1.13
No. 2 lb. 1.09 — 1.11
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .75 — .76
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 — —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 — —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ — —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½ — —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 — —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 — —
180°-185° m.p. ASTN, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ — —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 — —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 — —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ — —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 — —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 — —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½ — —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½ — —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 — —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 — —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ — —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ — —
Montan, dom. black raw lb. .25 — .25½
refined lb. .31 — .32
Bohemian, bgs. lb. .18 — .19
German, bgs. lb. .20 — .21
Ouricury refined, bgs., ton lots, lb. .77 — .78
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .27 — .30
cake, cs. lb. .28 — .31
Sugar cane, crude, imp. bgs lb. .35 — .37
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .60 — .65
imp. bags, N.Y. lb. .41 — .43
White lead (see Lead white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb .13 .20
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., 50 lbs lb 2.00 —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .13½ .16
rossed, bls lb. .17 — .18
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. .16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .20 — .25
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 — —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 — —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 37.00 — —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 45.00 — —

Cancer's danger signals

1. Any sore that does not heal
2. A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere
3. Unusual bleeding or discharge
4. Any change in a wart or mole
5. Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing
6. Persistent hoarseness or cough
7. Any change in normal bowel habits

can be your safety signals

Cancer is curable if discovered early and treated properly

If any of these symptoms appear, see your doctor *at once.*

Write for the booklet about cancer. Just address your request to "CANCER".

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

Woodflour, 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00	-45.00
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.			
Woolfat (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .14
Levant, bgs.	lb	4.15	4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	- .45

X

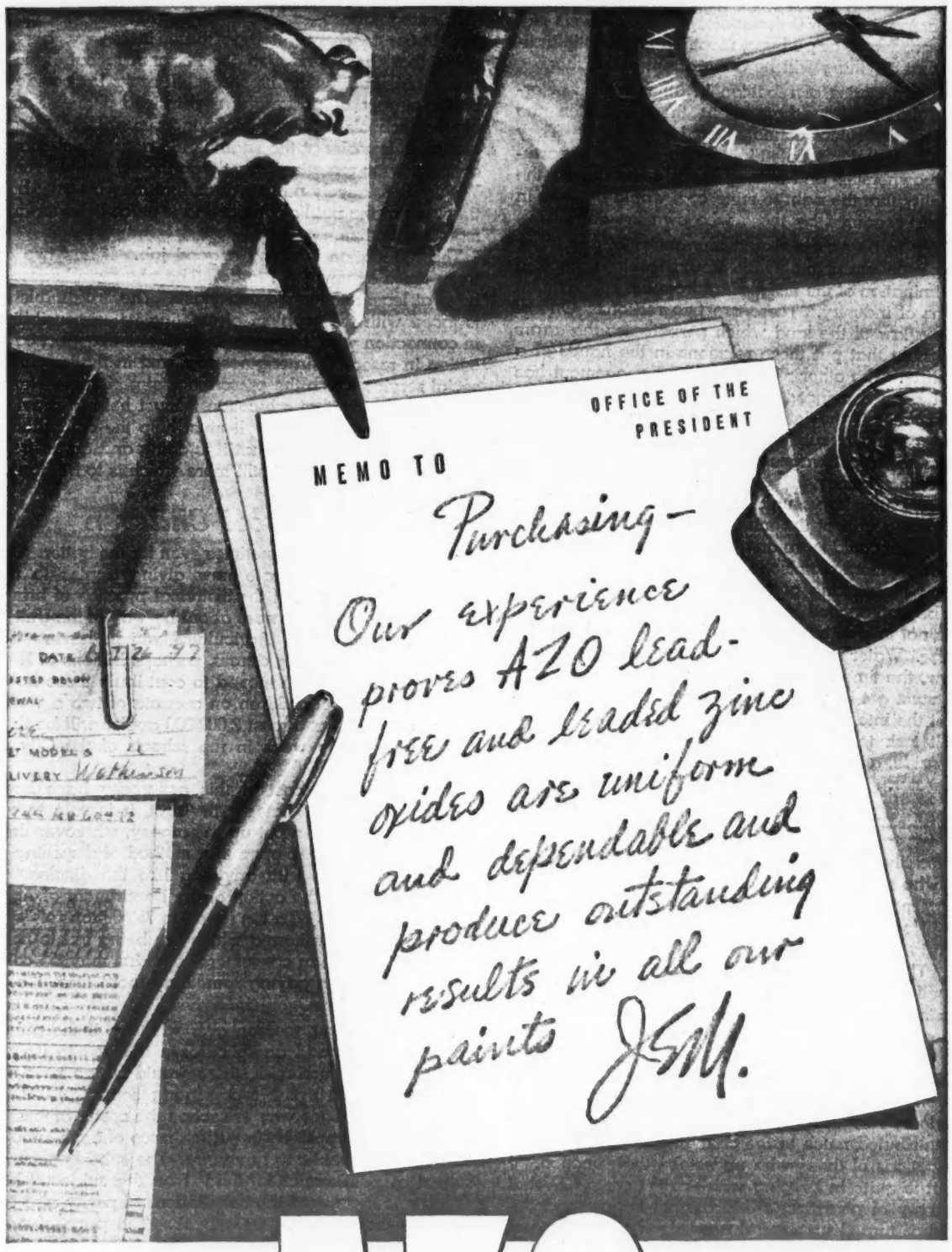
Xanthorrhiza root, bls.	lb	.28	.30
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol 5° 7° ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	21¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	- —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.24	- —
fractions, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.91	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.94	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.80	- —
Meta fraction, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	- —
Xylidins, mixed, dms	lb.	45	.50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.26	- —
Birmingham, Ala.	gal.	.23¼	- —
Chicago district	gal.	.26½	- —
Cleveland district	gal.	.29	- —
Dangerfield, Tex.	gal.	.27	- —
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.25	- —
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.24	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.24	- —
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.23	- —
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.26	- —
St. Louis, Mo	gal.	.28	- —
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.23½	- —
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.28	- —
Woodward, Ala.	gal.	.23¼	- —
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.27	- —
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.23½	- .25
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.28	- —
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.23	- —
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.25	- —
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.27	- —
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.28	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.28	- —
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.26	- —
Sewall's Point, Va	gal.	.25½	- —
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.27	- —

Y

Yara, yara, cns	lb.	2.00	2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.44	.46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.49	- .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.53	- .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.57	.59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.30¼	- —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.65	- —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	95	- —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island,	lb.	.32	- —
dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141	- .0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166	- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185	- .0210
synth, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l. works	lb	.09¼	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.93	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.95	- —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¼
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome	lb.	.23½	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.16	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls	oz.	3.25	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30	- —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.26¼	- —
NF, dms.	lb.	.38	- —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E	lb.	.12	- .15¼
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.15	- .17½
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12½	- .16
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.16¾	- .19¼
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
tech., rubber makers', bgs., works	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
precipitated, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	- —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	- —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, bgs., works	lb.	.38	- .41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1225	- —
dlvd.	lb.	.1250	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1260	- .1325
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	- —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾	- .18
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45	- .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	.42½	- —
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.09¾	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.25½	- —
Zinc oleate, fused, bbls.	lb.	.36	- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	- .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	- .12¼
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	- .12¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12⅝	- .12¾
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, etc., higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.33	- .34
powd., bbls	lb.	.36	- .37
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.20	- —
precip., dms., frt. alld	lb	.22	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	- .10½
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.34	- —
ton lots	lb	.35	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.38	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	4.55	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.95	- —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	- —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	7.00	- 7.40
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.40	- 7.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.21	.22½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	- —
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	- .1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.21½	- —
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼	- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb	7.00	- —
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	4½	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	- .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5 tons works	lb.	.59½	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	- .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- .03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	- .04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	- —
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	- —
1 ton or less works	lb	.05¾	- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
works	lb.	.11	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	- .16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½	- .39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Escape from Coal Control

How much is fact; how much is hope; how much is mere wishful thinking no one can definitely say with respect of the rumors that the throne of the czar of coal-mining is trembling from the tremors of an imminent revolution. That dictator in a democracy may, as rumor has it, be in a hole. Perhaps he was obliged to let his subjects work three days a week or to lose their loyalty —or whatever it is. Unfortunately, the questions are largely academic, or perhaps, moot. There is little indication that anything will be done about the matter.

There are stories of rebellion in other realms of organized labor. To what extent these threaten the tenures of the rulers cannot even be guessed. They are not, however, so potentially promising of opportunity for ownership and management as would be the probability that the right to mine coal would be even in small part regained by those who own the deposits.

It is not to be expected that any ouster of any labor lord by rebellion or otherwise would result in much, if any, elimination of the middleman from the employment relations of industry. There are two reasons. One of them is a law of the land which perpetuates the errors of judgment that put those relations in the hands of a third party. The other reason is that management has not yet been convinced that it would be better for it and for labor if the latter could get what it deserves without paying a substantial percentage thereof and much more in lost wages as a fee to a bargaining or bludgeoning agency.

There is little hope, unfortunately, of escaping from the throttling grip of the miner monarch. Owners and management could learn an applicable Houdini method. But, there is more promise in the discarding of coal as a fuel and the making of steel without coke. The first might be approached by way of hydroelectric heating. It does not follow that that would aggravate the water shortage. Water used for power is not consumed. And, anyhow, the time must be expected when much of the world must get its water supply direct from the oceans without the intervention of the sun. It is no particularly difficult task to separate and use the potable hydrogenic oxide, as well as the other chemical constituents of seawater.

Pharmaceutical Education

It steadily becomes more and more necessary for those who would see the professional side of the drug industry maintain the qualifications which have always made it foremost in useful progress to give full consideration to the educational requirements of that achievement. The drug industry has changed greatly in the past half-century: its change has not been alone in the character of the retail druggist's stock of goods on which comment is perennially common in more than one sense of the term. The change in the service of pharmacy to medicine has been, at least, equally marked. And the adoption by government of a constantly expanding supervisory role with respect to the supplying of drugs has contributed much to the changing of the necessary qualifications of those who undertake that function.

So, it is quite in keeping with—call it progress—that the survey of pharmacy's educational supply and demand has turned up several new ideas calling for understanding, constructive thought on the part of those who want pharmacy to be what it should be, what it must be if it is to survive and properly serve. In that connection, the director of the survey quite pertinently has seen the problem as a tripartite one of men, medicaments, and merchandising. He recognizes that manpower is basic; for men make medicaments and men do merchandising. He would have pharmaceutical education encompass more training in business and especially in law.

That is for the practicing side of pharmaceutical functioning. There are those who feel that other sides of the complex industry-commerce-profession have important educational needs. Others say that the teaching of business in pharmaceutical educating should lay much emphasis on the necessity that the practicing pharmacist be able to analyze and interpret the literature of manufacturers from whom, rather than by means of his own handiwork, he gets most of the medicaments which he is called upon to provide for the practice of medicine in his community. Those commenters sometimes go so far as to declare that knowledge of current literature on the unceasing introduction of new drugs is far more essential to satisfactory pharmaceutical prescription service than is knowledge of the definitions and standards in the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary.

Those who see the broader field of pharmaceutical needs for trained manpower cite emphatically the demand for research workers, and for production engineers. And beyond and above it all they see—so do those who look mainly at the needs in prescription or dispensing service—a big, ever-growing need for more and better teachers. It is to those, in a way, bigger fields that the Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education is chiefly directing its efforts. It seeks to provide a better supply of postgraduately trained men. Some of the schools are making vigorous efforts to go along. A few aim at the engineering area, which many consider even more important than the field of teaching. Within its relatively narrow area, that may be true; but, the need at the public-contact end is much broader and more imperative.

The foundation is doing a good job. It has two or three times as much yet to do. The pharmacal schools have at least as much to undertake. The drug industry is faced with the problem of meeting its responsibility in connection with its own future. It must support education in research, in engineering, and in that peculiar social service which the prescriptionist performs. Naturally, to support that education it must help to provide the necessary educators. It must help the educational foundation go on with what it is doing and go on from that to do the more and still more which is to be done.

Apples for School Children

Times do change—sometimes even for the better. The schools of New York are now giving apples to the pupils. This reversal of the historical practice of bringing apples to teacher comes about by way of the United States Department of Agriculture which, having acquired, under statutory duress, perhaps billions of New York apples, has been moved to contribute those holdings to city school children on a quota of two a week. It is calculated that almost 2,000,000 apples will be thus disposed of every week in the schools of the City of New York alone.

No data on the cost of this generosity have been made available. Whatever the cost, it is safe to assume that those who put up the money, wherever they may be, will not look upon that method of disposing of a subsidy surplus with anything like the displeasure which must meet the action of the Department of Agriculture in paying $80 a ton for some 75,000 tons of "surplus" raisins in California which are being fed to hogs in order that human consumers of raisins may be compelled to keep on paying something more than 1 cent per ounce for them.

A big argument goes on over whether, if the public could afford to add another dozen of eggs to its per capita annual purchases, there would be no need for that dried-egg surplus representing some 201,000,000 dozen, or the better way to escape the costly amassing of dried eggs would be to cut the price of eggs enough to enable the public to buy more. The subsidy-security school of politicomics is divided on the subject. But, the law is there, and the calculations of parity also are present—and voting, so to speak. The price of eggs has been cut. We shall see.

Why can't eggs and raisins and all other subsidy surpluses be distributed for school lunches, military messes, and Christmas cheer for millions who just can't afford such things? If the people must pay to keep those things from being sold, why not let them be given away? It wouldn't cost any more, and it would do some good.

For the Bookshelf

AMERICAN COTTON HANDBOOK: A Practical Text and Reference Book for the Entire Cotton Industry. By Gilbert R. Merrill, B.T.E., Alfred R. Macormac, Ph.D., and Herbert R. Mauersberger. Second revised edition. Cloth; 1089 pages. New York: Textile Book Publishers, Inc. $9.50.

In a foreword to this revised text, the president of the Cotton Textile Institute says about the authors:—"To these able teachers and technologists the industry owes a debt of gratitude for the new edition. Through their labors and their fine sense of appraisal they have brought the latest developments in textile knowledge within the covers of a single book for ready reference." He certainly is qualified to judge in the matter. A less acquainted peruser will find much reason to agree with him.

This is a historical work. The history it relates is that of the development of an old and ever-growing industry of world-wide importance. It starts with a background of antiquity and begins to get going in the early years of the thirteenth century. Through an economic prelude it goes to the physical properties of cotton and tops that with an agricultural discussion. Then come the workings:—Picking, ginning, classing, marketing, carding, combing, drawing, roving, spinning, winding, twisting, spooling, warping, slashing, weaving, knitting, bleaching, dyeing, printing, finishing, and physical and chemical testing. These take 682 pages. They include part of a chapter about dyestuffs and there is also a full chapter on the nomenclature of cotton dyes.

Other components of this informative book are fifty pages of bibliography, forty-three pages of subject index, and ninety-two pages of advertisements. The combination is good for anybody who wants to know anything about cotton as a textile fiber and an economic factor.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

Winter's testing, experimental snowshoes have been made from polyester-fiberglas and will be tried out in the Arctic snow fields.

Antiexcise Convert

Advocates of repeal of the wartime increases in excise taxes have a new adherent to the cause—one, Senator Hubert D. Humphrey of Minnesota, better known for his consistency in following the "fair deal" program than for any major legislative achievements.

Mr. Humphrey's sudden decision to break with the administration on the excise tax question comes about, not from any prodding upon the part of his constituents, but rather from personal contact with the problem. It seems that Mr. Humphrey served for a while behind the counter of his family's drug store upon his return home after the congressional adjournment, and got his fill of trying to keep the accounts straight.

In a letter to one of his friends recently, Senator Humphrey echoed the arguments that have been heard time and again against these taxes—that they force storekeepers to become collectors of taxes against their will; that it is against public interest for the government to impose levies on such essentials as baby oil and talcum powder, and that they are hurting business.

Corporations May Be Pared

The hearings in progress before the house judiciary subcommittee on monopoly have industry observers worried that they may provide the basis for early efforts toward legislation regulating business purely on the basis of size. It is being suggested that the committee might come up with a proposal somewhat along the lines of the proposed Federal charter act.

This is a proposal sponsored soon after the TNEC investigations by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming. Essentially it provided that all corporations which in anywise engaged in business of an interstate or foreign nature be chartered by the Federal government. Mr. O'Mahoney proposed it as a way to bring about the dissolution of American participation in foreign cartels and in domestic practices in restraint of trade. Industry has opposed the idea as involving too much government control of business.

Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, chairman of the judiciary committee, has several times expressed interest in some kind of a regulatory proposal that would control the size of a corporation. He has suggested a law patterned after the public utility holding company act to force reorganization of large companies into separate, independent units.

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Heavy Chemicals

Aluminum chloride anhydrous was advanced last week as a result of increased costs of raw material. Lower prices were recorded in ammoniacal liquir, coke-oven grade, where competitive influences were rather keen. Reduced prices were also named for sodium stannate, tin chloride, tin crystals, tin metal, tin oxide, tin sulphate and tin tetrachloride. The cause for the downward revision in all these tin based chemicals was the reduced prices for the metal. The metal price has declined for three consecutive weeks, and the fact that spot tin shows a spread of 5c. per pound over future shipments is not a factor conducive to the stability of the metal. Some increase in buying interest was reported in the tin chemicals as a result of low inventories being carried by consumers.

There were no unusual changes in other directions of the heavy chemical market. The shortage of chlorine continued pronounced and was reflected in a smaller production of carbon tetrachloride and some of the other chlorinated solvents. Soda ash did not appear to be in as free supply as noted a month ago. The Carlsbad potash shut-down has resulted in curtailment of output for caustic potash, in some instances as much as 50 percent. Production of potassium carbonate is also down.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 99.1 percent for the week ending December 3, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 95.1 in the preceding week, and 96.3 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Aluminum Chloride—Anhydrous grade has been advanced to 11c. to 11½c. per pound in carlots and to 11½c. to 12c. in smaller quantities f.o.b. the works. Higher producing costs occasioned by an increase in the price of aluminum scrap accounted for the upward revision. Prices of crystals and the solution were unchanged.

Ammoniacal Liquor—Coke oven material is priced lower at $75 per ton in tankcars works. The market has been subjected to competitive pressure and finally receded $5 per ton. There was no change announced for the synthetic liquor.

Ammoniac Sal—Dry battery manufacturers have continued to take on white granular in sufficient quantities to keep stocks from accumulating. Demand from the leather and other consuming industries has shown no unusual activity.

Arsenic—Consuming demand quiet for white arsenic but expected to increase shortly after the turn of the year. Importations during August amounted to 662,000 pounds, including 650,000 from Mexico. The total showed an increase of 14 percent over the preceding month.

Bauxite—Mine production of bauxite in the United States totaled 206,807 long tons (dried equivalent) during the third quarter of 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. The decrease of 29 percent from the second quarter total of 291,604 tons (revised) put the July through September output at the lowest level for any three-month period since the first quarter of 1946. Arkansas production comprised less than 94 percent of the third-quarter total, as strikes lasting nearly two months curtailed production by the largest domestic producer.

Chlorine—No easement in the supply situation could be noted last week. Demand for chlorinated solvents, insecticides and broadening uses in general for chemicals has kept far enough ahead of current production to create a tight market position.

Copper Sulphate—Industrial shipments have sustained the increase recently noted. Shipments from the Southwest for agricultural use on the Pacific coast are holding a satisfactory seasonal average but, according to trade reports, the eastern agricultural interest has been restricted to inquiry. An export inquiry for about 200 tons of copper fungicides for Netherlands East Indies has reached the market. Exports of copper sulphate in August amounted to 3,127,000 pounds. With the exception of 41,000 pounds all went to Latin America. Costa Rica was the destination for the largest amount, 1,415,000 pounds.

In the first 8 months of 1949, production of copper sulphate in the United Kingdom increased to 28,614 long tons from 18,479 tons in the corresponding period of 1948, a British chemical journal reports. Output in August, 1949, was 1,800 tons.

Potash, Caustic — Production has been cutback with further curtailment in sight if the Carlsbad potash strike continues. Soapmakers are calling for shipments of liquid but there has been no unusual activity in the dry forms.

United Kingdom Board of Trade has announced that caustic potash and potassium carbonate will revert to private trade on January 1, 1950, according to the British press. Importers will be expected to purchase from Board of Trade stocks amounts (of a corresponding grade) equivalent to those for which application for license is made.

Potassium Carbonate — Both calcined and hydrated have remained in demand for glass specialty use. The liquor has not commanded much attention from textile mills. The potash strike has seriously affected the movement of basic material.

Potassium carbonate produced in Jaworzno, Wieliczka, and Chelmza, Poland, is now being exported. It is estimated that exports in 1949 will total 600 metric tons.

Salt Cake—Increased activity at kraft paper mills has been reflected in improvement in demand for salt cake. There appeared to be more desire to replenish inventories which are said to have been at a relatively low level. The current price is $22 per ton for bulk delivered. Census Bureau placed September production of commercial at 37,142 tons, compared with 46,032 in the preceding month and 57,581 tons in September, 1948.

Soda Ash—Prompt shipments have continued available although stocks did not appear to be as free as noted a month ago. Demand for shipments has held about steady so far this month as a result of the maintenance of activity in the major consuming industries. Output at the paper mills is now averaging slightly above a year ago.

Soda, Caustic—Shipments have held a fair average so far this month and it was stated that the combined movement for the first half of December will compare favorably with the same period in the preceding month. Prompt shipments were obtainable without difficulty and the supply situation was described as comfortable.

Sodium Stannate—Priced lower with some increase in buying interest. Sales reported at 46.3c. to 52.8c. per pound, freight allowed East, the price depending upon the quantity involved.

Tin Chloride—Anhydrous was priced lower in sympathy with the decline in the metal. Producers quote 75.03c. to 76.03c. per pound works, for drums, depending upon quantity.

Tin Crystals—Priced lower with consumers forced to increase inventories. Listed at 60.4c. per pound works in line with tin metal price.

Tin Oxide—Market lower under reduction in metal quotations. Listed at 88c. to 89c. per pound for barrels, according to size of purchase.

Tin Sulphate—Prices revised downward to .866c. to .886c. per pound for barrels works. Lower tin metal prices responsible for the decline.

Tin Tetrachloride—Anhydrous priced lower in line with the metal. Now listed at 50.3c. to 51.4c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Acids

Chromic—Although it is stated that most buyers are taking on material for current wants, the plating demand has

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Aluminum chloride, anhydrous, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Ammoniacal liquor, coke-oven grade, $5 per ton.
Sodium stannate, 2c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 1.22c. per lb.
crystals, 2.10c. per lb.
metal, 4¼c. per lb.
oxide, 2c. per lb.
sulphate, 1.10c. per lb.
tetrachloride, .009c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
216.4	216.4	217.7	235.4

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
121.8	121.8	121.8	123.3

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

continued rather persistent and, so far this month, the combined movement is said to compare favorably with October and November. The market was described as steady at former price levels.

Hydrofluosilicic—Supply situation comfortable with small lot sales predominating. Buying interest at present is said to come principally from the breweries and from the ceramic and chemical industries.

Nitric—Demand steady and broad enough to hold the market in a satisfactory degree of balance. Production has been sustained at a level to keep stocks available for immediate shipment. Prices firm and unchanged.

Oxalic—Consumers are not experiencing difficulty in securing this acid for immediate shipment. Stocks are relatively free with buyers not inclined to take on quantities exceeding current wants.

Sulphuric—Shipments have shown improvement for industrial use although it is stated that demand for agriculture has not increased. Prices are described as steady with supply position comfortable in the eastern area.

Interstate Commerce Commission announced the filing of the following application last week for relief from the long-and-short-haul provisions of the Interstate Commerce act:—Fourth Section application 24703, covering shipments of sulphuric acid in tankcar loads from Pelham, Ga., to points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina. Grounds for relief cited were competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes. Filed by R. E. Boyle, Jr., agent for carriers parties to Agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff ICC No. 1029.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Total domestic production of primary aluminum dropped to 49,742 short tons in September, according to the Bureau of Mines. The decline of 4 percent from August was largely attributed to the shorter month, but September output was at the lowest daily rate and the lowest total since June 1948. The reduction plant of a producer in Arkansas, which had been idle since early in August because of strike, remained inactive through September. A decline of 22 percent in sales during September caused inventories of pig aluminum at reduction plants to increase to 53,597 tons on hand on September 30. Output of primary aluminum for the first three-quarters of 1949 totaled 480,646 tons, compared with 476,030 tons during the corresponding period of 1948. Prices of primary pig and ingot have remained at 16c. to 17c. per pound, respectively, since October 1948.

Copper—Market position firm with demand holding steady. Sales of electrolytic were made at 18½c. per pound delivered Valley basis. The total volume of sales did not appear quite as large as in the preceding week.

Mine production of cooper increased 4 percent in October for a total of 60,180 tons, the Bureau of Mines stated. The bureau said that of leading copper-producing states, Arizona gained 6 percent, Utah 4 percent, Montana 14 percent and Michigan 9 percent. Output in Nevada and New Mexico fell off 6 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

Lead—Market situation confused with influential elements operating in different directions. There is a tendency to lower prices and current sales are definitely light. On the other hand, government purchases are rather substantial and one of the major smelters is closed on account of a strike. Under these dual influences, the trade is looking for stabilization. The exact amount of government purchases has not been revealed. However, in June at the start of the fiscal year, the government indicated it would buy 200,000 tons. Estimates by the trade place government purchases at 100,000 tons for the first half of the fiscal year. As to the battery industry, production during August, September and October was at an unusually high level. November and December figures are not available but it is expected a decline will be recorded.

Quicksilver—Market showed a little firmer tone as a result of a temporary shortage of spot stocks. It was stated that the scarcity is expected to be relieved shortly by arrivals. Prices remained at $71 to $72 for 100 flask lots and at $73 to $75 for smaller quantities.

Silver—Consumers have continued to support this market but not to the extent to advance prices. The close was unchanged at 73¼c. per ounce for silver bullion, New York.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce— New York	London
High	Sept. 7, 1949—73¼c.	Sept. 20, 1949—64d.
Low	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42½d.

Tin—Priced lower at 79c. per pound. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has reduced its selling price for Grade A

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tin by 4¼c. a pound to 79c. delivered New York. The price cuts by the Government agency on Government-owned tin match sales made by importers of Straits tin at the 79½c. level, according to reports in the trade. The price of tin has fallen 24c. a pound since October 24. Current prices for tin are the lowest quoted since a free market for tin was restored after several years of Government control.

World tin production declined from 13,900 long tons in August to 13,200 tons in September, it was announced by the International Tin Study Group. World tin metal production at 14,200 tons in September increased slightly as compared with August production (13,900 tons). World stocks moved downward from 138,400 tons at the end of July to 130,300 tons at the end of August and 128,400 tons at the end of September. There was a sharp decrease of United States stocks during this period from 67,381 tons to 58,899 tons. World consumption of tin metal recovered from the very low level in July of 9,300 tons to 10,400 tons, both for August and for September.

Open-market trading in tin futures, suspended in New York since Dec. 22, 1941, will be resumed on January 7, governors of the Commodity Exchange, Inc., have ruled. Resumption of dealings in lead futures, suspended since March 11, 1942, also was authorized to occur in January, at a date to be determined. The unit of trading in tin will be 5,000 long tons, as before the war.

Zinc—Buying interest not unusually active. Improvement in demand from galvanizers is awaited with the increase in steel production. Meanwhile prime western zinc has remained unchanged at 9¾c. per pound St. Louis basis.

Total slab zinc smelter output including all grades in November was placed at 65,055 tons by the American Zinc Institute. Production in October was 64,399 tons. Domestic shipments in November totaled 64,034 tons, export and drawback 1,429 tons and government account 8,414 tons for a total of 73,877 tons compared with 51,761 in October. Stocks on November 30 were 89,019 tons, against 97,841 on October 31. Unfilled orders at the close of the month amounted to 29,166 tons, compared with 34,808 at the close of the preceding month. Daily average production in November was 2,169 tons, against 2,077 in October and a daily average of 2,323 tons over 1948.

NSRB Expands Staff

Staffing of the health resources division of the National Security Resources Board has been completed with the addition of three new consultants. They are:—Dr. Bruce D. Forsyth, assigned to dental resources; Dr. John R. McGibony, assigned to hospital resources, and Dr. Albert R. Miller, assigned to veterinary resources.

Mallinckrodt Names Keutzer To Western Div. Sales Post

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed Walter S. Keutzer assistant sales manager, western division, with headquarters in St. Louis. Mr. Keutzer joined the company in 1909 and has been associated with the wholesale drug, pharmaceutical and allied divisions. In his new capacity, he will also be associated with the industrial, photographic and reagent chemicals divisions.

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—Continued from page 7

and in the creation of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

Comm. W. Paul Briggs, of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the United States Navy, testified to Dr. Little's good work in the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, and in connection with the United States Pharmacopeia. Dr. Little has been president and councillor in the association; president and member of the board of grants in the foundation, technical contributor, member of the USP revision committee's executive board and a USP trustee. These activities date back twenty years. Robert L. Swain, chairman of the USP board of trustees, on the theme of "The Character and Makeup of the Man," told of Dr. Little's friendliness, consideration, tolerance, fairness, intellectual honesty, and devotion to principle. The association of Dr. Little with Rutgers University was reviewed by Dean Albert E. Meder, jr., of that institution. In this he covered the progressive, resultful functioning of the medalist as teacher, chemist, dean, statesman, and public servant.

An earnest plea was made by Dr. Little for support which would enable the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education to realize its aims. It was in that connection that he urged the several divisions of the profession and industry of pharmacy to surmount self-righteousness and other prejudiced attitudes and overcome the lack of unity in purpose and endeavor which, he declared, handicaps the progress of all. He gave friendly, useful advice to educators, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers on how, by constructive criticism and cooperation, each group might contribute to the welfare of the whole and of the public which it serves.

Truesdail Elected

—Continued from page 4

quires. He questioned, however, whether, in the absence of an extraordinarily high peacetime national defense program, there would exist sufficient public support for a Federal research program on a level comparable to what we now have.

Dr. Weidlein told the gathering that the general outlook for continued support of research by industry in the next few years appears encouraging. He said that a great many companies have stopped expanding and are beginning to analyze their research organizations to eliminate dead wood, but operating budgets for 1950 are not being greatly reduced. He added that the continued growth of research foundations is an indication that more and more research problems are being farmed out.

"Throughout the history of the United States industrial expansion has been the major creator of new employment opportunities," Dr. Weidlein said. "Sixty percent of the sales of a large chemical company in 1948 consisted of products that were not in commercial production in 1928—just two decades ago. One of the most important tasks that faces us is the stimulation of scientific research to gain increased knowledge of the materials and forces of nature, so that this information can be used through ingenuity and skill to create new and improved products for industry."

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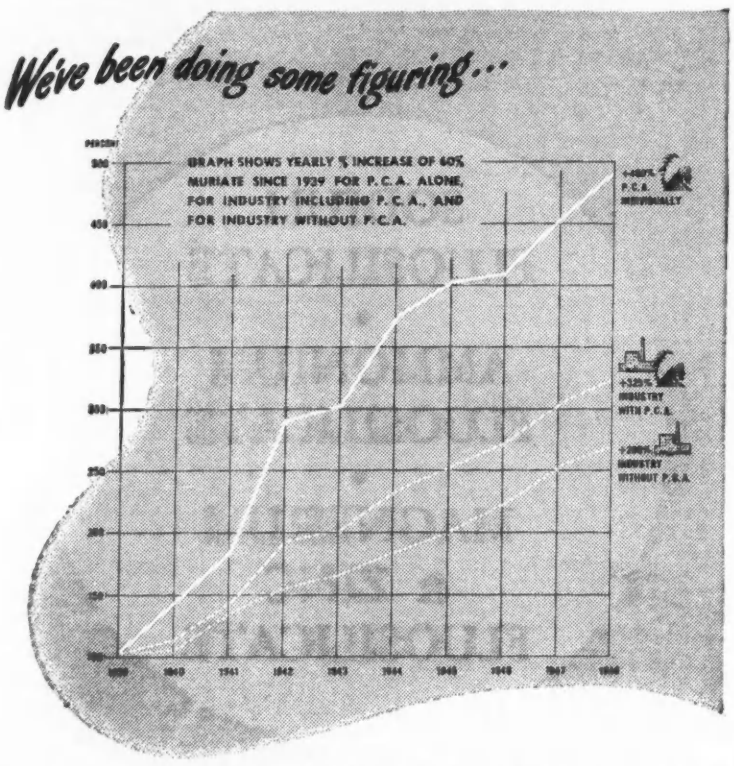
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Agricultural Chemicals

Announcement of a reduction in prices of cyanamide was made last week. It was stated that economies installed in the process of production were primarily responsible for the downward revision. Potash plants in the Carlsbad area of New Mexico remained on strike last week. Removal of pickets from the Santa Fe railroad allowed one producer to move mine stocks to its refinery 17 miles away and this material was shipped out against contracts. Small fertilizer mixers who resumed operations during the latter part of last month are feeling the pinch in potash. It is stated that if the strike continues, there are serious possibilities of a general curtailment in the movement of ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and other basic chemicals essential to the production of mixed fertilizer. Producers state that the shortage will probably be emphasized more in March than at any other time as farmers will begin to take on stocks during that month. Reports were current of the backing up of ammonium sulphate supplies in some areas with prices showing more flexibility under pressure of "stress" selling.

Application was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission last week for relief from the long-and-short-haul provisions of section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act on the movement of sulphate of ammonia in carload lots from Bastrop, La., and Lone Star, Tex., to points in southern territory. The application, No. 24695, was filed by D. Q. Marsh, agent, for and on behalf of carriers parties to his tariff ICC No. 3746. Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes were cited as grounds for relief.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—More disposition by mixers to defer shipments as storage space for mixed fertilizer has been about exhausted and those that have been operating are unable to get potash in sufficient quantities to keep plants active. Reports of surplus stocks were heard in the trade and also of price shading on occasional "stress" lots. The major part of coke-oven sulphate has been sold on contract at prices ranging from $45 to $48 per ton in bulk at the ovens. Restrictions regarding export licenses have been eased for the period ending January 25.

Bone Meal—Market situation has remained quiet, with the feed trade showing relatively little interest. Suppliers sustained the price at $65 per ton for all grades here and in the West.

Castor Pomace—Absence of additional offerings has kept trading at a standstill. The inquiry was reported active.

Cyanamide—Priced lower at $46.50 per ton for fertilizer mixing grade 20.6 percent N, granular, bulk on contract, works. Pulverized 21 percent N in bags, carlot shipments from works, $2.55 per unit of nitrogen. It was stated that current output is under contract. Certain economies perfected in production accounted for the downward revision of prices.

Nitrogenates Export Control Is Relaxed

Removal of quantitative quotas from exports of nitrogenous fertilizer materials made prior to January 25, 1950, was announced December 5 by the Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce.

This relaxation of export controls, made possible by increased domestic supplies of nitrogenous fertilizers, removes the former requirement that exporters submit to OIT with their license applications letters of availability of supplies. The action also automatically extends until January 25 the validity of all outstanding export licenses for nitrogenous fertilizers which were due to expire prior to that date.

Exporters must continue, however, to submit with each license application a certification stating they hold accepted orders for the material covered by the application. License application must also state the quantity, in pounds, to be shipped, and indicate the "Schedule B" number covering the material.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Cyanamide 20.6 N, granular, mixing grade, bulk, works, $42.20 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Dried Blood — Not enough pressure from either direction to force any variation in price. The market was described as quiet and steady at $8 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Relatively quiet with offerings of menhaden meal limited. Feeders appear to have left the market to its own devices temporarily.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand holding seasonal dimensions with stocks ample to meet requirements. No price changes announced.

Tankage—Quiet and steady at $8 per unit of ammonia here and at Chicago. Feeders have shown no unusual interest.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Stocks ample to meet domestic requirements which have slowed down to some extent of late owing to heavy stocks of mixed fertilizer. The only tight spots in the market were confined to special grades and not to run of mine material. No new export developments were reported.

Superphosphate — Smaller mixers who recently resumed operations are now concerned over getting potash. It was stated that if the potash strike continues there will be a cutback in mixing operations that will be reflected in the movement of superphosphate. Shipments of superphosphate were increasing prior to the potash strike. Prices were unchanged.

Potashes

Strike conditions have continued to hold up production in the Carlsbad, New Mexico area. One of the producers was able to move a limited amount of storage material. It was stated that in this instance, the refinery is located 17 miles from the mines and the refinery is not on strike. The removal of pickets from the railroad leading to the refinery was responsible for the shipments made. It was stated that 25,000 tons of French muriate formally offered at 65c. per unit of K_2O ex-vessel Atlantic ports for November-April shipments has been sold. Some muriate and sulphate have been offered for shipment from the American zone in Germany, the former was priced at 80c. per unit and the latter at $48 per ton ex-vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—No change was reported in the market over the week, prices have remained steady with the exception of fish meal which shows an increase over last report. Very little domestic 1/30 bone meal is available on the market here, reportedly due to raw material shortages, and that which is available is quoted at $83 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles. All organic fertilizers are moving slowly at the present time while the inorganic materials show little more activity. Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $74.38 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16-20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $89.65 per ton quoted for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. this city. Ammonia sulphate, $55 per ton bagged f.o.b. Los Angeles with Canadian material same in bags, $2.50 off for bulk. Blood meal, $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, imported quoted at $71 per ton for steamed 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, $147 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $167.50 per ton for 67 percent sardine, f.o.b. San Francisco. $159.25 to $162.50 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Nitrate of soda, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $40 per ton for bulk. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area. $2.50 extra for bags. Triple, $71.50 per ton, 42 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50 percent protein, $5.50 to $6 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Benzene Hexachloride — Although production has continued to run relatively high in order to supply the export demand, it is stated that the total for eight

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

months ending August 31 was only 11 percent over the same period in 1948.

Calcium Arsenate — August exports amounted to 391,000 pounds. Of this total Columbia received 300,000 pounds. Overall production for the season was less than half of that for 1948.

DDT — August exports were 1,221,000 pounds, an increase of 24 percent over the preceding month. Principal countries of destination were: Greece, 331,000 pounds; Mexico, 328,000; Egypt, 156,000, and Italy, 108,000 pounds.

Nicotine Sulphate—August exports were down to 697 pounds, 480 to Canada, and 217 pounds to Siam. This total was low for any recent month and compared with 16,000 pounds in July.

Paradichlorobenzene—Export shipments in August totaled 108,000 pounds, including 102,000 to Canada. July shipments amounted to 241,000 pounds.

Pyrethrum — Importations in August were 191,000 pounds, including 115,000 from British East Africa, 70,000 from Belgium Congo and the remainder from Guatemala. July importations amounted to 702,000 pounds. In 1950, Japanese acreage planted to pyrethrum is expected to increase to 17,000, against 15,000 acres at present. This will mean an increase in production to around 4,000,000 pounds. Local consumption at present is said to average about 2,500,000 pounds a year, leaving a surplus for export.

Sulphur

Mine shipments of sulphur have continued steady. Any irregularity in the movement resulting from railroad strikes has been eliminated, and at present transportation facilities appear ample for the maintenance of prompt distribution. Stocks hold the same comfortable position that has featured the market throughout the year. The domestic sulfur industry produced 389,682 long tons of native sulfur during the month of September, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Production for the first nine months of 1949 totaled 3,558,990 long tons.

Portugal's exports of pyrites in the first six months of 1949 rose to 202,315 metric tons from 153,980 tons in the corresponding period of 1948.

Mississippi Chemical Names Dunwoody Project Engineer

Mississippi Chemical Corporation has appointed W. B. Dunwoody project engineer to work with engineers and construction contractors on the company's new fertilizer plant, to be located near Yazoo City, Miss. Mr. Dunwoody was formerly chief engineer of Universal Engineering Corporation, and has been associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and the Spencer Chemical Company.

Hyman Assigns Boyle

Julius Hyman & Co., chlordane manufacturer, Denver, Colo., has appointed Gerald T. Boyle director of traffic. Mr. Boyle, who was formerly traffic manager of the Witco Chemical Company, Chicago, for ten years, will make his headquarters in the company's Denver office.

Dixon Gets Mineral Rights

N. T. Dixon Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., has purchased the mineral rights to an eighteen-acre tract of land in Johnson County, Tenn., from the Tennessee Valley Authority. The tract is reported to contain a good grade of phosphate rock, according to the company, and it plans the erection of a plant to produce superphosphate by the Rhenania process.

Phillips Assigns Prock

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has appointed Robert B. Prock manager of the Los Angeles district of its fertilizer sales division. Mr. Prock was formerly associated with Atkins, Kroll & Co., San Francisco.

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Coaltar Chemicals

The market for coaltar chemicals was in a quiet position last week with regard to price and in general there was an improvement in the supply position now that the strikes in steel and coal were over and the industry could look forward to uninterrupted labor relations.

Benzol, toluol and xylol were still on the short side and no complete easing of supply was expected in the near future. The demand for all three continued strong. Phthalic anhydride was still in a tight position but there was an improvement noted in the supply of naphthalene and synthetic phenol.

No one seemed interested in hazarding a guess as to what would happen to prices after the first of the year. It was thought that the supply and demand relationships in the next few weeks would determine just what, if anything, would happen.

It was said that there might be some easing off in buying now that the end of the year was approaching and consumers wanted to keep their inventories temporarily low. This was expected to apply only to those who had sufficient inventories before the strikes started and would therefore be able to go along with stocks on hand for another few weeks.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that estimated steel production for the week was 91.7 percent of capacity. This was the highest it had been in six months, or since May 30 when it was 91.8 percent. It represented 1,690,500 tons of steel ingots and castings as compared to 1,616,800 for the previous week and 1,802,500 for the comparable period a year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—With the strikes over in coal and steel and estimated output of steel for the week at the highest point in six months, the production of coaltar benzol was naturally on the increase during the last week, but it was still not at a high enough level to satisfy the demands of the market. Requests for the item continued to come in in good numbers and producers saw no indications that there would be any falling off in the demand in the immediate future. In fact, one producer in a good position to observe the market as a whole stated that it would have no trouble in getting rid of as much material as it could make in the next six months. It was said recently by another producer that at least four or five months would probably elapse before there was any considerable easing in the supply. Demand was said to be running approximately twice what the supply was. The strikes had, of course, put the industry back, but it was making a better recovery than had been anticipated. Still, the heavy demand was responsible for a pinch that was expected to continue for some time. Despite these conditions there were no changes reported in the price schedules and there were no indications that there were any in prospect for at least the balance of this year.

Figures on the output of motor grade benzol by coke-oven operators during the month of September were unavailable, but the production during August was recorded at 1,148,250 gallons. Reports on all other grades indicate that the production by tar distillers and from petroleum amounted to 761,677 gallons in September as compared to a total of 590,228 in August. There were no figures available on the September output of coke-oven operators but the output during August was reported to be 10,524,880 gallons.

Coaltar—This material was recovering from the recent strikes, but output was still not up to sufficiently high levels to make it freely available. The situation in general was much improved, but the demand being what it was, there was still room for further improvement. Output, on the whole, was making a somewhat spotty come-back with plants in some sections of the country able to do better than others. One factor that was in favor of those who really wanted the material for immediate use was the withdrawal from the market of many of the panicky buyers. When the item was at its tightest, it was noticed that a number of users rushed in to place large orders in the hope they could get as much of them filled as possible and put in an inventory against a possible long labor walkout. Since the end of the strikes and the increased output of the material, producers have noticed that much of this scare-ordering has disappeared and the demand is now taking on a more realistic tone. Demand was still at good levels and was expected to continue that way. Producers were doing all they could to keep production up to as high a level as possible. Prices were still holding at previously established levels during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Creosote—Although there was no particular increase in the demand for this material during the past week, producers were able to work their inventories off a bit as a result of a lessened domestic production. The strikes in steel and coal had naturally had their effect on the supply of this material along with the others in the coaltar chemicals market. Since stocks had been at a high level, there was no serious shortage brought about, and there was little chance that there might have been even if the strikes had lasted longer. Considerable imports of the item had arrived from abroad during the labor walkouts and there were additional sources beginning to open up in Germany and possibly some in Japan. Prices were reported to be unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications that there might be any revisions in the immediate future. Just how demand would run was still something of an uncertainty. There were some sources in the industry who thought that there might be an upswing before long, while others were of the opinion that demand would probably go on about as it had been for some months past.

Creosote oil produced by tar distillers amounted to 8,352,808 gallons during September, while the output for the previous month was 8,704,103 gallons. No figures were available for the output of coke-oven operators during the month of September, although it was reported that the production in August amounted to 1,301,186 gallons.

Cresol—Demand for this item last week continued to run at pretty fair levels and there were no indications that there would be any immediate or drastic changes in this condition. The supply, after being tight during the strike period, was continuing to show improvement and as of last week it was reported to be pretty fair. As far as price was concerned, there were no changes reported during the period under review, nor were there any indications that there might be any in the immediate future.

Cresylic Acid—Some sources held differing opinions during the past week as to the effect of the imported material on the domestic market. It was reported in one quarter that the imports recently had not been very considerable as to their effect on the domestic item, while another source stated that the amounts coming in were of sufficient quantity to take some of the strain off the domestic supply. The fact remained that during the week there were 1,205 drums in from Liverpool and another 130 drums from Rotterdam. In one section of the industry it was said that the demand was still greater than the supply of the domestic material and that the foreign item was of help in taking care of the needs of consumers. Producers in this country were at a higher level of output during the past week as a result of the ending of the strikes in both steel and coal and the stepped up output of their facilities. There were no

Market Trend

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
110.1	110.1	110.1	156.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended November 26 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	823,726
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	21,330,182
Benzol	gals.	2,687,951
Coaltar	gals.	9,971,431
Creosote oil	gals.	554,931
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,317,963
Phenol	lbs.	156,074
Toluol	gals.	537,590
Xylol	gals.	121,391

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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changes reported in the price range and there were no indications that there might be any in the immediate future. Some sources were fairly certain that the price structure for most coaltar chemicals, including cresylic acid, would remain at present levels for the balance of the year. What would happen after that was hard to say and, of course, the relationship of supply and demand would be an influencing factor.

Naphthalene—The supply situation had improved a good bit during the period under review. As a result of the ending of the strikes, production facilities in this country were working at a higher pitch and there was still material arriving from abroad. The domestic supply alone was still none too free. It was said that a good deal of the item that was coming into the country now had been purchased during the strike period, some of it by users who would probably not have been interested in foreign goods were there no difficulty with the domestic supply. The demand was still running at good levels and there were no indications that there would be any immediate falling off. Most of the item was reported to be going into the production of phthalic anhydride, but as compared to several weeks ago, there was more of it available for other uses. It was thought that if the supply situation continued to improve there would be even more of the material available for uses other than the production of phthalic. During the week there were 4,989 bags that arrived in New York from Antwerp, 631 from Manchester and 1,000 from Marseilles. Recent arrivals in Philadelphia totaled 4,103 bags. Pricewise, the material was holding to its former levels and there were no indications that there might be any revisions immediately.

Phenol—The output of this material continued to increase during the past week. Benzol was still not easy as to supply, but the output was increasing and this in turn was helping the situation in synthetic phenol. Demand was reported to be running at about normal levels now that the strike picture had cleared. One producer reported that it was able to accommodate its contract customers and was able to take on some business from other customers. Pricewise, there were no changes and there were none indicated for the immediate future.

The output of phenol, technical and USP, was recorded at 12,392,478 pounds during the month of September and 13,968,298 pounds during the month of August.

Pyridin—Supply was on the tight side, according to some producers, while others stated that there were no longer any serious pinches. Imported material had been of some help in easing the supply when the strikes were on and production was more difficult. It was reported that demand for the pharmaceutical grade was likely to increase this Winter because of the large current demand for use in antihistaminic preparations. Prices were reported to be holding at previously established levels and there were no indications that any immediate changes were in prospect.

Solvent Naphtha—This material had recovered pretty well from the effects of the recent strikes and was reported to be in a fairly balanced position as far as supply and demand were concerned. There were no changes reported in the price structure and there were none indicated for the immediate future.

Toluol—The supply of material of coaltar origin was still tight during the past week and the indications were that it would continue that way for some time to come. The demand was still continuing at a high rate and there were no signs that there would be any appreciable falling off. Production was higher now that the strikes were over, but the demand was still so strong as to make the item a scarce one. In some parts of the trade it was estimated that the relationship between supply and demand would continue at its present position for several months. Pricewise, there were no changes and there were none indicated for the immediate future. What might happen to prices after the first of the year was still pretty much of an uncertainty.

Xylol—This item remained in a very short position during the past week. Production was much better as a result of the peace on the labor front, but the demand for the material of coaltar origin was still so great as to make it a hard-to-get item. The tightness was expected to prevail for some time. One source said last week that it was expecting no difficulty in moving all it could make for at least the next six months. Desite these conditions, there were no changes reported in the price listings and it was

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thought that there would be none for the balance of the year.

Intermediates

Mercaptobenzo Thiazole — Pricewise, there were no changes in the listings of this product. The demand was reported to be holding at about fair levels while the supply was ample.

Nitrobenzene—In some quarters this item was reported to be in a tight supply position during the past week, while others reported that they had sufficient stocks on hand. The demand for it was running at good levels and there were no changes in the price listings.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand for this item was still running at high levels last week. The supply was still tight. Some sources predicted that after January 1 the demand would level off but there were others who felt that it would continue from fair to strong through the first quarter of the coming year. There were no changes reported in the price schedules and none indicated for the balance of the year.

Phthalic anhydride output during the month of September was reported to be 12,601,904 pounds, as compared to a total recorded output of 10,103,338 pounds during the month of August.

Stange Advances Koepke

The William J. Stange Company, producer of certified food colors, Chicago, has appointed F. K. Koepke assistant sales manager. Mr. Koepke, who has been with the company since 1942, was formerly advertising and sales promotion manager.

Barnes Heads NAPA Textiles Group

The National Assocation of Purchasing Agents has appointed Richard D. Barnes, Bauer & Black Division, Kendall Company, national chairman of its national committee on textile. A. Alexander Robey, Ames Worsted Company, has been named vice-chairman of the group.

Trade Briefs

Miss Ruth M. Bremer, assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales, Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, has been elected secretary of the World Trade Club of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Miss Ruth M. Bremer, assistant to Nelson S. Knaggs, vice-president in charge of sales, Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, has been elected secretary of the World Trade Club of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Textile Dyeing Process Utilizes Atomic Energy

The Vat-Craft Corporation, New York, revealed a new textile dyeing process Dec. 7, utilizing atomic energy in a process that makes it possible to vat-dye many types of apparel fabrics photo-chemically by use of a newly discovered radioactive source material, UA-1 (OPD, Nov. 14).

The new process was demonstrated to members of the press at the Shamrock Textile Processing Company, Paterson, N. J., where the only Vat-Craft machine is located. While the process has been applied to textiles alone thus far, experiments have been made with plastics and other materials which indicate the process may have applications in other phases of industry.

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In the process, fibers are coated or impregnated with soluble materials which, upon exposure to radiation, are converted to insoluble colored pigments. These become an integral part of the fabric and penetrate completely through the fiber rather than merely coating it as heretofore in textile dyeing.

The catalytic addition agent designated as UA-1, which is included in the dye solution, is manufactured from radioactive source materials under license from the Atomic Energy Commission. It has been found that exceeding small amounts of this compound, when added to the solution coated on the fabric, will increase the efficiency of outside radiation many thousandfold to a point where color can be precipitated on almost any material at a high rate of speed.

Gen. Aniline Names Director

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has elected Harold C. Paull to its board of directors. Mr. Paull is vice-president of the First Federal Savings & Loan of Providence, R. I.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Business in textile and leather chemicals last week was reported fair to good, with the bulk of purchases booked for prompt requirements. Prices were without change and generally steady.

In sizing materials, most consuming interest was noted in potato starch, which continued in limited supply. Production in Maine and Idaho was light and sold well ahead, owing to the difficulty of getting potatoes. Latest reports stated that little improvement in the supply situation was expected to develop until late in January, when a larger flow of culls for grinding purposes usually occurs. Improved demand was reported for corn dextrin and starch, following the recent strength in corn which was reflected in its derivatives, a week ago. Trading in tapioca flour was slow. This market was recently unsettled by the increased offerings for shipment from the Far East. The Brazilian market was unchanged at the recent decline. Sago flour remained firm at primary sources and this was reflected in the local market.

Demand for egg albumen was moderate, while active inquiry continued for domestic egg yolk, supplies of which were negligible. Trading of late has been confined to Chinese yolk.

Conditions in the tanning materials market were unchanged and fairly steady. Consuming interest in replacements was still spotty and was centered chiefly in quebracho extract, wattle bark and extract and cutch. Quotations at primary sources were without change.

World wool production in 1949 is estimated at 3,780,000,000 pounds a 10,000,000-pound increase over 1948, according to the fall estimate of the Department of Agriculture. Output in nearly all wool producing countries except the United States is up, although 1949 production is estimated as still about 4 percent below the 1936-40 average of 3,900,000,000 pounds, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The estimate includes both apparel and carpet wool and is on a grease basis. Consumption has been in excess of production since the war resulting in high prices on the world market. This fact has caused governments and producer groups to take an unusual interest in wool. Production reached an all time high of 4,200,000,000 pounds in 1941, then gradually decreased to 3,800,000,000 pounds in 1945. Production increased in 1946, but fell rather sharply in 1947 as a result of unfavorable weather and forage conditions in most of the southern hemisphere countries.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
289.4	289.4	300.4	366.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — This market was without change and steady. Withdrawals against former contracts were in good request.

Bichromates — Good demand was reported for moderate quantities for immediate delivery. Inquiry was improved for early next year's requirements. Prices were maintained for all grades. Export business was limited.

Sodium Acetate — Consumers continued to take fair sized lots for actual requirements. Prices were well held at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Demand was spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Quotations were without change and steady.

Sulphonated Oils — Consuming interest was reported confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices of sulphonated castor and allow were without change.

Dyestuffs

Annatto — Small lot buying was noted for immediate delivery. Prices of seed and paste were without change.

Cochineal—Supplies on the spot were limited and named at unchanged quotations. Recent sales were confined to small lots for actual needs.

Madder—Demand was slow and limited to occasional small lot. Quotations were unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Business was reported fairly active for immediate delivery. Prices for albumin and dried soluble blood were unchanged and steady.

Corn Dextrin—Market remained firm at the recent advance of 10c. per 100 pounds for all grades. Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Producers guaranteed prices against advance up to December 15. Gum was quoted at $6.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $6.69; dark, $6.79 and white, $6.54, same basis.

Corn Starch — Demand continued in good volume for immediate delivery. Prices were steady at the recent boost of 10c. per 100 pounds. Pearl was quoted at $5.27 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powdered, $5.38, same basis.

Egg Albumen — Consumers continued to limit purchases to small lots for immediate requirements. Edible flake was sold on the basis of $1.90 to $1.95 per pound, spot delivery, depending upon quantity. Technical ranged from 80c. to 90c., same basis. Stocks were in ample supply.

Egg Yolk—This market was firm, reflecting the scarcity of domestic yolk, which was merely nominal at $1.40 per pound. Trading was confined to Chinese yolk and was fairly active. Stocks of this material were not liberal as arrivals were readily taken at $1.23 to $1.25 per pound, duty paid on the spot, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—There was no improvement in the tight supply condition in this market last week. Production at Maine and Idaho mills was restricted by the light available supplies of potatoes for grinding purposes and little improvement is expected until some time in January. Consuming inquiry was fairly active for immediate delivery. Carlots were unchanged at 5c. per pound, f.o.b. works Maine and less carlots at 7c. to 7¼c., as to quantity, exwarehouse, spot delivery. Dutch starch was quoted at 6.35c. per pound, exdock, carlots, for prompt shipment.

Sago Flour—Firm primary market was reflected locally and prices were unchanged and well held at 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, on the spot, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour — Quiet demand was noted for all grades last week. Market was unchanged at the recent decline for replacements. High grade was quoted at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity; medium, 7¾c. to 8c. and low, 6¾c. to 7c., same basis. Offers for shipment were liberal from Brazil at unchanged quotations.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Demand was light and spotty, mainly for actual requirements. Quotations were without change.

Cutch—Tanners showed a good inquiry for early next year replacements. Market was steady. Shipments were maintained at 7c. per pound, exdock, duty extra, for December forward delivery. Imports totaled 1,155 cases at New York last week, against former orders.

Mangrove Bark — Consuming inquiry was restricted to the South American bark for shipment, due to the inability of getting supplies from Africa. Quotations for shipment were unchanged and steady.

Myrobalans—Increased offers for shipment recently resulted in an easier tone in this market. Tanners interest in replacements was reported spotty. J1 was quoted at $52 per ton, and crushed J1 at $75 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to restrict buying to prompt shipment and a fair volume took place during the past month. Prices at primary sources were unchanged and well held for all grades. Imports at New York were heavier last week than for some time past, totaling 13,240 bags and 7,470 bags to Boston against previous contracts.

Valonia — This market was dull and featureless. Trading has been inactive of late and prices for shipment while unchanged were entirely nominal.

Wattle—This market received more attention from tanners and sizable quantities of bark and extract have been purchased for prompt shipment from Africa. Prices were steady at the recent decline. Offers of bark were not liberal and restricted to December shipment, while extract was available for immediate. Prices were maintained at former levels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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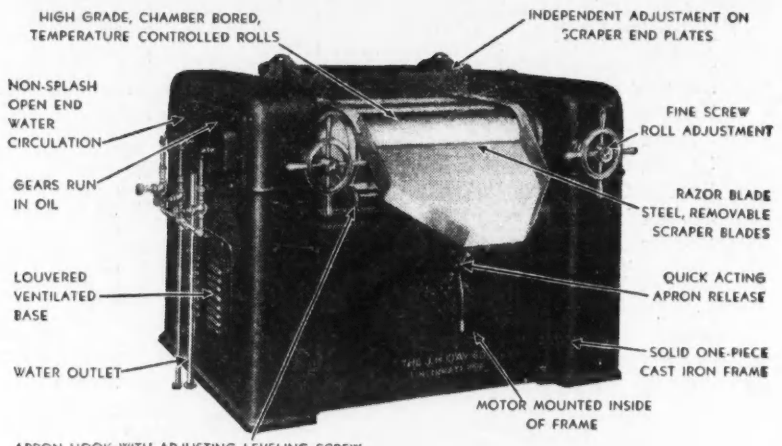
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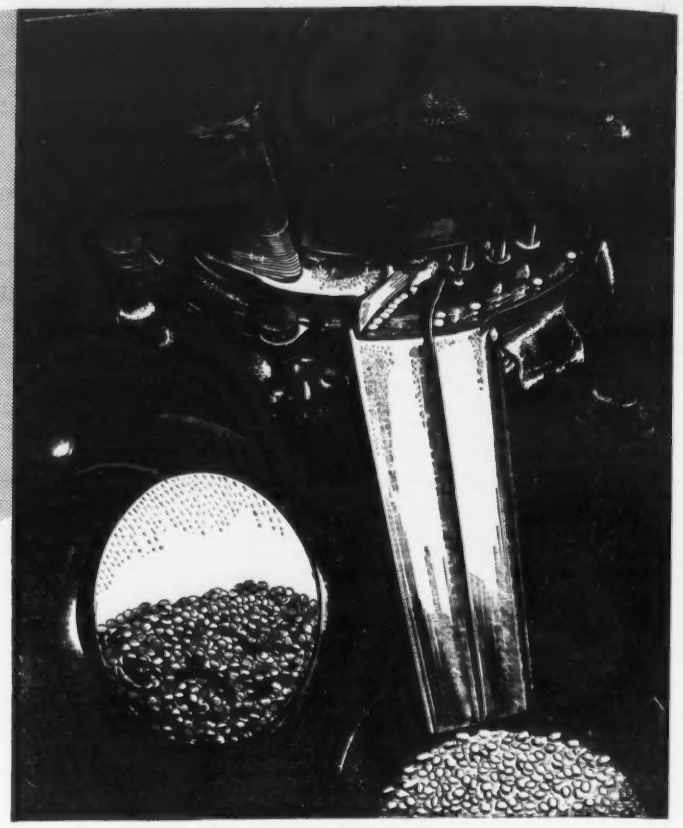

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price changes were all downward in this market last week. Agar was off another 10 cents per pound in some quarters. Cocoa butter was lower with an accumulated total decline of 9 cents per pound below former levels. Menthol was weaker by 5 cents per pound. Theobromine and its salts were sharply reduced. The alkaloid was dropped 50 cents per pound, the salicylate declined $1 per pound, the USP sodium acetate mixture was reduced 35 cents per pound and the sodio-salicylate 25 cents per pound. Codliver oil was down 10 cents per gallon. The index of this market dropped 0.5 point becoming 254.9.

Agar recently shipped at lower prime market prices was expected to arrive late this month and be marketed at a spot price of around $1.75 or less per pound. Iron, magnesium, and manganese hypophosphates were firm in price and reportedly in relatively low demand. Creosote medicinals were in moderate demand under a firm price position. Drugs in general were not too active, but the slow business period of the past few months was expected to soon become considerably more brisk.

Industrial organic chemicals moved in large volume and business was reported as quite good. The feeling was expressed in most quarters that good business volume was likely to continue well into 1950, and most organic chemical manufacturers were planning accordingly. Some, however, took a slightly more conservative view and were thinking in terms of next year's business volume being possibly 10 percent under 1949. Prices, meanwhile, in organic chemicals were maintaining a quite firm position.

Despite the overall sustained strong demand for alcohols, esters, ketones, and aromatic chemical intermediates, there was virtually no important raw material which could be described as in critical supply. There were certain new chemical products on the market, such as flake paraformaldehyde, which because of current limited production capacity could not be furnished in the amounts requested.

Glycerin was in a slightly short overall position, but the supply of refined was not regarded as critical. It was, however, not expected to show any significant easing in the months immediately ahead. Alcohol moved in good volume, somewhat under that of the previous month, but a sustained strong demand was expected.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Agar, 10c. per lb.
Castor beans, $2 per ton.
Cocoa butter, 9c. per lb.
Codliver oil, 10c. per gal.
Menthol, 5c. per lb.
Theobromine alkaloid, 50c. per lb.
salicylate, $1 per lb.
with sodium acetate, USP, 35c. per lb.
sodio-salicylate, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
254.6	255.1	255.4	258.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Acetamide—This material was available in technical quality at 45c. per pound packaged in fiber drums. No prices were quoted on CP acetamide.

Acid, Hypophosphorous — The 30 to 32 percent acid, meeting USP specifications was quoted in demijohns at 75c. to 77c. per pound, while in 100 pound carboys the price was 78c., and in 25 pound bottles quotations were 83c. per pound. Against the quite ample supply, there was hardly more than a moderate demand.

Agar—The price position of this item fell another 10c. per pound last week as dealers moved to get rid of current stocks before the arrival of low cost shipments from Japan late this month. Quotations on spot No. 1 Kobe ranged from $1.85 per pound upward to $1.90 per pound. Futures appeared to be in the range of $1.65 to $1.75 per pound.

Alcohol—The Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on December 6 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of October, 1949, in comparison with October, 1948:—

Production

	Proof gallons 1949	Proof gallons 1948
Ethyl	22,679,055	29,820,033
*Completely denatured	1,534,827	2,468,217
*Specially denatured	13,310,044	13,493,668

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons 1949	Wine gallons 1948
†Ethyl, tax paid	3,935,560	4,701,568
tax-free	28,072,642	30,334,578
*Completely denatured	1,601,247	2,466,618
*Specially denatured	13,657,257	12,973,085

Stocks

	Gallons 1949	Gallons 1948
†Ethyl	43,132,833	29,591,833
*Completely denatured	786,608	215,885
*Specially denatured	5,525,947	1,761,398

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in the Octobers of 1949 and 1948, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1949	Pounds 1948
Corn and corn products	766,236	6,468,423
Rye and rye products		
Malt and malt products	109,550	4,375,647
Wheat and wheat products	832,140	10,728
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	153,000	11,389,159
Total grain	1,860,926	22,243,957
Potatoes & potato products		250,014,123
Ethylene gas	4,769,585	1,919,672
Other materials	195,880	418,843
	Wine gallons 1949	**Wine gallons 1948**
Molasses	8,108,807	10,736,568
Ethyl sulphate	10,893,426	12,082,891
Sulphite liquors	11,939,200	23,460,600
Other materials	559,731	1,331,765
*Products used in redistillation	3,843,505	2,319,945

* Proof gallons.

Castor Oil—Prices on oil were reported as generally steady. Beans were not being offered, and the market price for beans appeared to be in the range of $104 to $106 per long ton, based on buyers ideas.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 57,781 bags equivalent to 8,667,150 pounds, compared with 51,293 bags or 7,693,950 pounds the previous week, and 82,140 bags or 12,321,000 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals of beans at United States ports since January 1 of this year amounted to 1,641,111 bags equivalent to 246,166,650 pounds, compared with 1,339,851 bags or 201,073,650 pounds during the corresponding period of 1948.

Chloral Hydrate—The price range on this item varying as to quantity was $1.05 to $1.15 per pound. Demand was steady at a limited volume characteristic of the market for this product, and supplies were regarded as ample. There was no price change felt likely to develop in the immediate future.

Chromium Trioxide — The USP grade was in limited demand and moved in small quantities. Five pound bottles were quoted at 82c. per pound. Supplies were quite sufficient to meet consuming needs.

Cocoa Butter—Recent price fluctuations in this market have been markedly up and down. The upward trend in the market over recent weeks, suddenly reversed itself and prices fell by an amount totaling 9c. per pound. This brought the current level of quotations to 45c. per pound in bag carlots, and 45½c. in less than carlot quantities.

Codliver Oil—The current market price of USP material on spot in drums was quoted in the range of $1.40 to $1.55 per gallon depending upon seller and quantity. This represented in general a decline of 10 cents per gallon, in a weak market characterized by abundant supplies against which there was hardly more than a moderate demand.

Creosote, Beechwood — There was a moderate demand for this item which was used in limited quantities at a fairly steady rate. Prices were unchanged from the level of $1.15 to $1.20 per pound depending upon quantity, which prevailed over the past several months.

Creosote Carbonate—This item was said to be in better demand than heretofore, with moderate quantities moving promptly from abundant supplies under a firm price structure. Depending upon the quantity, prices ranged from $2.35 to $2.40 per pound.

Inositol—This item moved steadily at its characteristic limited demand under a firm price position of $5 per pound, unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months. Supplies were reported as adequate.

Iron Hypophosphite—This item was reported in limited demand with the current market generally slow. Prices were unchanged from former levels of $2.80 per pound in drums. Supplies were quite ample.

Isobutyl Alcohol—This item was quoted at 12½c. per pound in tankcars, 14c. in drum carlots, and 15c. in less than carlot

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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drum quantities, on a delivered basis. Demand was reported as on the increase since the item became commercially available in substantial quantity a few months ago.

Lanolin — Prices were unchanged from levels prevailing over recent weeks. The wool scouring operations in textile mills have provided substantial quantities of degras from which lanolin is made. This, together with heavier imports has made lanolin supplies in good balance with demand over late weeks. However, there was reported a slight, but probably temporary, slowing down of wool operations this month and the feeling was expressed that this would not be of sufficient magnitude to affect the lanolin supply position adversely.

Magnesium Hypophosphite — This item moved in limited quantities in a relatively slow market at prices of $1.60 per pound in drums, unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months. Supplies were abundant and well in excess of the slow demand.

Manganese Hypophosphite — The price position of this item was reported as firm at $2 to $2.02 per pound in drum quantities, unchanged from former levels. Demand was reported as generally slow and spotty, while supplies were plentiful.

Menthol—While there was a reported upward price trend in menthol for spot material, this situation was for the most part rather localized. Actually the market tended downward in some spot sales representing significant trading, leaving the menthol market 5c. below former levels. Accordingly the range of current spot prices was widely spread between different sources, ranging from $10.65 to $10.90 per pound on Brazilian material.

Methylal—This industrial solvent was available in tankcars at 9c. per pound f.o.b. works or at 11c. per pound on a delivered basis. In drum carlots, the quoted prices stood at 11c. per pound f.o.b. works, or 13c. per pound delivered. The less than carlot drum quantities which on an f.o.b. works basis were quoted at 12c. per pound, were listed at 14c. per pound on a delivered basis. Supplies were reported as quite sufficient to take care of the current demand.

Milk Powder — Current markets on skimmed milk powder were reported as slow with buyers holding trading to limited quantities for immediate needs only. Prices were unchanged from levels prevailing over recent weeks. Supplies were considerably in excess of demand.

Purchases of skimmed milk powder by CCC during the period of November 25 to December 1 inclusive, amounted to 3,751,686 pounds of spray process material and 1,547,360 pounds of roller process material at parity levels. Total government purchases in November were estimated at roughly 14,000,000 pounds. Purchases for this year so far amounted to 411,524,927

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Dr. Wilbur H. Miller has been appointed technical representative and assistant manager of the Washington office of the American Cyanamid Company, New York. In this capacity, Dr. Miller will act as liaison between governmental laboratories and the company's technical facilities. He has been a member of the staff of the company's research laboratories at Stamford, Conn., since 1941.

pounds compared to 128,788,355 pounds during the corresponding period of 1948.

Milk Sugar—Production of crude milk sugar in October amounted to 15,243 pounds, off 22 percent from the output in October of 1948. Output of the technical grade in October was 3,273 pounds. Production of the USP grade in October amounted to 7,540 pounds, off 9 percent from that of a year ago.

Paraformaldehyde — Flake and powdered paraformaldehyde were in an essentially oversold position in so far as supplies were concerned with the greater demand being for the flake material. Present plant facilities were operating at full capacity, with additional production units being planned. Meanwhile the formaldehyde consuming industry had to depend largely on liquid formaldehyde solutions, and this situation was expected to prevail for quite some time to come.

Prices were unchanged. The 94 percent powder being quoted at 13c. per pound on a carload basis and ranging up to 17c. per pound for 1,000 pounds. The 91 percent flake material on a carload basis was quoted at 11c. per pound, and ranged up to 13c. per pound for smaller quantities.

Propionaldehyde—This chemical which became available in large quantities some months ago was for the most part still moving only in drum quantities. Carlot drums were quoted at 28½c. per pound and less than carlots at 29½c. per pound. However, a tankcar price of 25c. per pound was quoted on the item. Supplies were reported as sufficient to take care of existing demand which was said to be on a steady increase.

Propyl Alcohol—Normal propyl alcohol was firmly quoted in tankcars at 6½c. per pound f.o.b. works or at 8c. per pound on a delivered basis. In carlot drum quantities prices stood at 8c. per pound f.o.b. works, or 9½c. per pound delivered. In less than carlot drum quantities the quotations on this item stood at 8½c. per pound f.o.b. works or 10c. delivered.

Supplies were reported as quite ample, and since the item became commercially available in very substantial quantities a few months ago, trade acceptance and demand have been steadily on the increase, according to informed sources.

Tartaric Materials — The price position on tartaric acid, cream of tartar and tartar emetic was unchanged. Imports which over recent months have been light, last week amounted to 444 bags of Argols, 990 barrels and drums of cream of tartar, and 260 cases of tartaric acid.

Theobromine and Salts — The alkaloid was reduced 50c. per pound last week, under competitive pressure from imported material. This brought quotations on the alkaloid to $4.50 per pound in 100 pound lots packaged in fiber drums. Prices ranged upward varying as to quantity. The 25 pound lot was listed at $4.55, and five pound bottles at $4.70 per pound.

As a result of the decline in the alkaloid, there were adjustments made in the salts and compounds, which were not altogether proportional, but were also the result of a reconsideration of relative costs. Consequently, theobromine salicylate was reduced $1 per pound bringing the range of quotations depending upon quantity down to $4 to $4.05 per pound. The mixture of theobromine and sodium acetate as specified by the USP was reduced 35c. per pound, making current quotations in the range of $3.65 to $3.70. Theobromine sodio-salicylate declined 25c. per pound, becoming $2.90 to $2.95 per pound depending upon quantity. The lower price levels represent lots of 500 pounds.

Theophylline—This material was holding firmly to former price levels in which various quantities were quoted in the range of $6 to $6.15 per pound depending upon amount ordered. Supplies were reported as adequate to take care of the moderate demand currently existing in the market.

Reade in Large Scale Output Of Sulphobromophthalein Sodium

The pharmaceutical division of the Reade Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, N. J., has announced that it is now in large scale production of sulphobromophthalein sodium USP XIII. A brochure describing and giving specifications of the material has been prepared and may be obtained upon request to the company at 135 Hoboken avenue, Jersey City.

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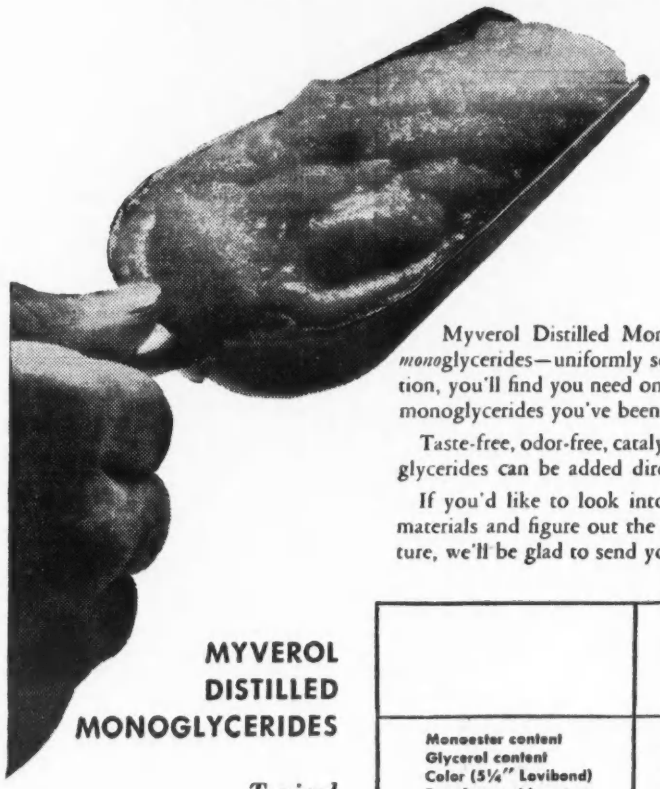

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Melting point	.....	70°C
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Iodine value	75— 85	3 (maximum)
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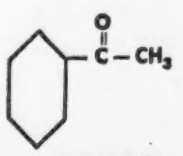

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American Maize-Products Co. Assumes Lactic Acid Selling

American Maize-Products Company, New York, has taken over the lactic acid business formerly carried on by its wholly owned subsidiary, C. M. Armstrong, Inc. All personnel of C. M. Armstrong, Inc., will become part of the sales department of American Maize-Products Company, and all of the subsidiary's outstanding contractual obligations will be completed by the parent company. Future orders for lactic acid products should be addressed to American Maize-Products Company, 100 East Forty-second street, New York, or one of its sales offices.

Proprietary Ass'n Told

—Continued from page 5

visions of the act. Dr. Cullen said, "If this bill is enacted, it will prevent small manufacturers from entering or continuing to do foreign trade business." The proposed amendment now under consideration, which is known as the general amendment, would broaden certification authority under the act which now covers insulin and certain antibiotics.

Dr. Cullen said that if this amendment is enacted, interpretation by some officials of the FDA may result in the drug industry being under strict licensing control. Dr. Cullen pointed out that one of the great controversies leading up to enactment of the 1938 act was a proposed provision which would have virtually meant the licensing of all drug products.

"It is believed that if a general amendment is enacted, it would not be difficult for its proponents to interpret the wording as granting them authority to include in their consideration for certification drugs other than those belonging to the antibiotic class," Dr. Cullen said.

Metallic Salts of Gluconic Acid

Dr. George B. Stone, of the technical service department of Chas. Pfizer & Co., stated that the advantages, generally, of the metallic salts of gluconic acid for pharmaceutical application lies in their stability, their relatively high solubility in water and their low toxicity.

For the most part, he said, their pharmaceutical actions are more characteristic of the metal involved as the cation, inasmuch as the gluconate itself has little or no physiological action.

G. H. Gloss of J. T. Baker Chemical Company said that in evaluating the efficacy of the various antacid compositions a number of "in vitro" have been developed which allow a definite correlation as to how a given product will perform in the stomach.

The most satisfactory method, he said, consists in the addition of a calculated amount of the antacid preparation to a given volume of artificial gastric juice with subsequent a dition of fresh acid in certain time intervals or continuously by the drip method.

The vessel containing the gastric juice, he said, is kept at body temperature and the contents are agitated slowly. By measuring the pH of the solution over a certain period of time, he added, acidity curves are obtained which indicate clearly the initial reaction rate, the maximum pH obtained and the length of the buffering effect with the constant addition of acid which resembles the secretion of acid in the stomach with respect to volume and concentration.

Other papers presented were "Use and Possible Hazards from Antihistaminic Agents," by James C. Munch, Albert R. Latven and Aaron B. Sloane, all of Munch Research Laboratories, and "Some Considerations of Obesity" by Alfred H. Free of Miles Research Laboratory.

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Best Effect Chemical Builds Glandular Products Lab Wing

The Best Effect Chemical Company, Hackensack, N. J., had completed an additional laboratory wing for developing and producing a new line of glandular products recently placed on the market. These consist of USP ox bile, cholic acid, desoxycholic acid, oral and injectible dehydrocholic acid and USP posterior pituitary. The company also has available adrenocorticotropic hormone, biologically assayed and chemically tested, in limited quantities for research purposes only.

Missouri Drug Club Christmas Party Dec. 14

The Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri will hold its seventh annual Christmas party at the Chase hotel, St. Louis, on December 14. Festivities will start with a cocktail party, followed by dinner, drawing of prizes and dancing.

Pharmaceutical Sales Corp. Organized in Trenton, N. J.

The Pharmaceutical Sales Corporation of America has been organized in Trenton, N. J., to represent industrial manufacturers of chemical and pharmaceutical commodities in the domestic and foreign trade. The new company maintains offices and laboratory facilities on Shabakunk Parkway, Trenton.

Trade Briefs

University of Texas is planning two new scholastic programs to allow students to obtain combination degress in pharmacy and journalism or library science.

David E. Wright has been appointed Toronto branch manager of National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, succeeding the late H. L. Christie.

Norman C. Moore has been appointed manager of the newly-created sales district of Abbott Laboratories in the northwest. Headquarters of the district are in Portland.

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The high boiling point coupled with complete water miscibility also serve to differentiate THFA from many other primary alcohols. In addition THFA has unusually good solvent activity. Among materials soluble in THFA are:

Cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, ethylcellulose, furfuryl alcohol polymers, styrene, phenol aldehyde resins, vinyl acetate, vinyl acetate chloride, vinyl butyral, coumarone, kauri, shellac, ethyl acetate, ethyl alcohol, ethylene glycol, and glycerol.

THFA is an important starting point for the preparation of high boiling esters and ethers where it functions as a primary alcohol.

Properties:

Boiling point (pure) °C. (743mm)	177.5
Specific gravity 20/20°C.	1.064
Flash point (open cup) °C.	75-80
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NAIDM Change in Name Becomes Official

—Continued from page 7

ing the capabilities of your product if you do not take the time and effort to inform him?

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Sales Development Problems

Problems encountered in "Developing and Selling New Products in the Sanitary Chemical Field" were discussed by Gustav E. Larson of the marketing division of the Department of Commerce's Office of Domestic Commerce. He presented ten step to successful development and sales of new products. They are:—

"1. Organize your company for the job of finding and appraising new products suggestions.

"2. Learn where and how to look for new product ideas in the field of your interest. Alert your management staff to such possibilities.

"3. Arrange to receive suggestions for new products in a regular way from the sources you decide may bring good results for your company.

"4. Assemble and examine many new product possibilities so you will have a pool of many good ideas from which to make a selection.

"5. Study the ideas of merit carefully before proceeding with development work. Use checklists of points to consider to guide such study.

"6. Obtain the necessary predevelopment facts to assure design of a good product.

"7. Test the product in a laboratory and under actual use conditions before releasing it to the market.

"8. Select a name and a package which will help sell the product at a profit.

"9. Market your item in test areas before proceeding with large scale market programs.

"10. Make the improvement of your product and your marketing plan a continuing company objective.

Application of FDA Act

John L. Harvey, director of regulatory management for the Food and Drug Administration, discussed the application of the FDA act to sanitary chemicals and assured the membership that the agency will keep an open mind and will give wide latitude to industry at the tolerance hearings which will get underway on January 19.

The need for revamping the odors of household insecticides so that they do not prove offensive to the average housewife was pointed out by Dr. Arthur H. Downey, technical director of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, speaking at the insecticide division meeting.

He described the importance of various essential oils and aromatic chemicals to the insecticide industry and defined essential oils as those products which are obtained from any part of a plant volatile in steam and which have the characteristic odor and taste of that part of the plant from which it is obtained.

Test for Aromatics Need

Dr. Downey declared that, in these days, manufacturers must be on the alert for insecticides which have known odors. This is particularly true, he said, of pesticides used in closed rooms. A sure test of the need for essential oils or aromatic in insecticides was described as follows:—

"If you can smell the toxic agent and the odor is the same as it, what you need is a right mixture of essential oil or aromatic chemical to blend with the odor you want to disguise and make them smell as one so that it will be a better selling point for the buyer."

For this to be done, Dr. Downey said, a 100 percent knowledge of evaporation of aromatics is essential. This, he said, calls for perfumers not only trained in odors for cosmetics and other toiletries but perfumers trained in industrial odors. Fortunately, he concluded, most essential oil firms have technical service departments especially trained to handle this type of work.

Storing Neutralizers

Dr. Downey advised the members to learn how to reevaluate their household products and bring them up to date and to learn how to store their neutralizers so they won't have economic losses. Light, heat, metals and air are death to many aromatic mixtures, he said. He recommended that they be kept in tightly filled containers. When they are delivered in tins or cans, he added, transfer them to amber bottles, keep them tightly stoppered and store them at moderate temperatures.

One of the most complexing problems in the search for new pesticides is the acute and chronic toxic levels at which they are injurious to man, animals and plants, according to M. D. Farrar of Clemson Agricultural College. Chemical residues, he said, are now recognized both as an external and internal contamination of many food products.

"A sufficient amount of data is now on hand to illustrate the type of information that must be available on new materials before they are to be marketed," Mr. Farrar declared. "The very nature of these tests are so slow that industry will, from necessity, have to assume the major burden of this testing during its screening of new chemicals. It cannot afford to make the heavy investment in the development of a new material without an adequate toxicological background. This will mean a greatly increased cost in the development of a new material."

All Chemicals Toxic

Mr. Farrar emphasized that all chemicals now being used by industry can be considered toxic when improperly used and that the people who are to use them must be taught the proper measures of safety. Unless this is done, he said, ill-advised legislation will greatly cripple progress in agriculture.

"There are several schools of thought as to how industry should proceed in the search for new pesticides," Mr. Farrar pointed out. "Certainly, industry has at its command the equipment, the funds and the technical workers for the rapid synthesis of new compounds. Since profits are essential in industry, it will be necessary that certain of these chemicals be developed into marketable products.

"To do this, industry must maintain screening and testing laboratories where they can obtain basic data on new compounds. From the many compounds tested, only a relatively few should ever reach the public for testing by private, state or Federal agencies.

"Such a program will mean that industry will have a heavy investment in new products. It will also mean that only those companies with adequate funds can support research toward the development of new pesticides."

Hydrogenated Rotenone Study

H. E. Whitmire of Whitmire Research Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo., presented a report on some technical and toxicological studies of hydrogenated rotenone and hydrogenated rotenoids.

The practical use of rotenone and associated resins as insecticides is old, according to the speaker. The exact chemical structure of rotenone was established about twenty years ago, he said, and although many derivatives of rotenone have been studied only one, dihydrorotenone, proved to possess distinctive insecticidal properties.

Mr. Whitmire declared that hydrogenated rotenone is as effective, if not more so, than rotenone as a insecticide and more stable to light. He added that a useful approximate analytical procedure using the iodine value has been developed for the estimation of dihydrorotenone in hydrogenated rotenone mixtures. He concluded by stating that the lack of toxicity towards mammals, including humans, of hydrogenated rotenone and rotenoids has been established.

Karl P. Link, professor of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin, told of the discovery and development of the rodenticide, compound No. 42 (3-a-phenyl-B-acetylethyl-4-hydroxy courmarin) which is now under field test. Outstanding properties of the rodenticide, he said, were that it is odorless and tasteless, and thus bait shyness does not develop, and it is relatively safe to larger animals and the handler under conditions prescribed for its use.

Prof. Link and his associates have developed a process for incorporating the material on the common whole grains preferred by mice and rats. The treated grains are stable products, he said. He added that they retain their natural attractiveness for rodents and combine effective rodent killing powers with easy and safe handling properties. The coated grains are to be submitted to the Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration for official testing and will not be available for distribution and use until approved by that agency.

Anticoagulants Investigations

A detailed report of the thorough investigation conducted on anticoagulants was presented by D. Glen Crabtree of the Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service. He summarized his findings as follows:—

1. Single doses of Compounds No. 42, dicumarol, or a combination of compound 42 and 2 pivalyl-1, 3-indanedione up to 500 mg/kg did not kill an appreciable number of experimental rats.

2. Compound No. 42, when given in multiple doses, was a more effective rat control agent than Dicumarol.

3. Compound No. 42, when given in multi-

ple doses, was found to be a more effective rat killing agent than 2 Pivalyl-1, 3-indanedione presented in a similar manner.

4. The addition of 2 Pivalyl-1, 3-indanedione to Compound No. 42 baits did not shorten the reaction time of rats over that encountered when Compound No. 42 was used alone.

5. The presence of 5 percent mineral oil or 5 percent corn oil in baits does not effectively reduce the absorption of Compound No. 42 when compared with baits containing no oil.

6. The addition of 20 percent fresh ground pork back fat does not impair the efficiency of a field bait containing 0.1 percent Compound No. 42.

7. The multiple dose baiting technique necessary for the application of Compound No. 42 to rat control is a practical field procedure although the visible results will not be as immediate nor possibly as spectacular as those obtained with quick acting poisons.

8. The presence of Compound No. 42 in baits at a concentration of 0.1 percent or less does not seem to be detected by rats.

9. Wild rat populations have been controlled through the use of 0.1 percent Compound No. 42 baits and 0.076 mg/ml Compound No. 42 water solutions.

10. Compound No. 42 appears to be detected in water solutions when a concentration of 0.04 mg/ml or more is used and a free choice exists between such solutions and fresh water.

11. Compound No. 42 bait (0.1 percent) has given control of house mice in the field to the extent that damage encountered prior to its exposure has been stopped. In this regard the field results against mice have been more encouraging than the results obtained in the laboratory, where albino mice were used. Clarification of this anomaly must await the accumulation of more data both in the laboratory and in the field.

Pine Oil Formulations

The effect of synthetic phenols upon the physical and germicidal properties of pine oil formulations was discussed in a paper presented before the disinfectant and sanitizers division by Paul A. Wolf of the biochemical research department of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

He declared that laboratory studies and commercial use show that synthetic phenols, such as o-pheynlphenol, 4 and 6-chloro-2-phenylphenol and 2-chloro-4-phenylphenol can be added to pine oil formulations without any added difficulties in formulation. Added activity against *S. typhosa* is gained, he said, and, if the ratio of pine oil to phenol is properly adjusted, activity against Gram-positive organisms such as *S. aureus* is obtained as well. Furthermore, he added, the addition of penols does not retract from the desirable properties of pine oil formulations.

The speaker stated that the odor of pine oil and the characteristic milkiness in use dilution are still present. He concluded by saying the fortification of pine oil with synthetic phenols gives an all-purpose disinfectant which satisfies the demand of the consumer for a product with a wide range of anti-microbial activity.

The important toxicological properties of various materials were presented in a paper delivered by Dr. Herman A. Shelanski of the Industrial Toxicology Laboratories, Philadelphia. He explained when a material is to be considered toxic and outlined various tests for determining this. Concerning the proper ethics in publicity on disinfectants in reference to toxidity data, Dr. Shelanski declared it is important that the toxicity data be kept as an aid to the research staff, the chemical staff and the manufacturing staff of an industry.

"It is to be a guide for the claims made for the end use of a formulation," he said, "and is not to be used as the basis for advertising copy. No reputable scientific laboratory will permit its name to be publicized by the advertising department of some company as having found their product to be less toxic or safer, or milder or some other adjective which might be applied to the product. The toxicity studies are to be used as a guide to the industry and not as an adjunct to the advertising department."

Glycol Vapors' Use

In a review of the present status of glycol vapors for air sanitation, Dr. Irvin Kerlan of the Food and Drug Administration said that agency questions whether such vapors are of any practical value under home and office conditions and doubts whether it is possible to write adequate directions for use of the devices, in view of the strict and constant engineering control required to maintain effective concentrations of glycol vapor.

"A seizure was made recently of an interstate shipment of ultraviolet lamps for which claims relating to prevention of colds, pneumonia and other infectious diseases were alleged to be false and misleading," Dr. Kerlan said. "The government's charges were upheld by the court and the labeling claims were held to constitute misbranding. In the presentation of this case, the nature of spread of communicable diseases was discussed by competent epidemiologists, who stated the use of air sterilization methods would be of no benefit in prevention of infectious diseases acquired by direct contact."

Dr. Kerlin emphasized that, in view of the wide number of unrelated technical variables involved in the use of glycol vapors and the epidemiological problems involved in the spread of infectious diseases, some of which are yet to be determined, the use of glycol vaporization as a suitable method of attack on susceptible bacteria in the air in the interest of disease prevention lacks general practical application and the claims that infectious diseases can be eliminated and prevented by glycol vapors appear to be unwarranted.

Quaternary Ammonium Germicides

L. S. Stuart of the Production and Marketing Administration's insecticide division declared that the phenol coefficient values claimed for many quaternary ammonium germicides appear to correspond to maximum values that can be justified mathematically on the basis of the probability of securing a single clear-cut confirmative test in any spot check made. These values, he said, cannot be shown to have true significance for determining the safe disinfecting use dilutions by the conventional method of calculation prescribed in the official A.O.A.C. procedure for commercial germicides.

"The failure of phenol coefficient values to provide an accurate index to apparent safe disinfectant levels with these products appears to be due to a greater discrepancy," he said, "between the mean germicidal levels found by the method and the absolute germicidal levels that exist with phenol and commonly encountered cresylic acid-soap emulsion germicides.

"Common acceptance of the present high phenol coefficient claims appears to have resulted from failure to give proper weight to the occasional negative and indeterminable result in analyzing results commonly secured.

"The more critical types of empirical tests studied, while providing a more accurate index to germicidal levels, could not be shown to provide more precise results than the phenol coefficient type of test; the degree of precision was, on the contrary, found to be about the same in all methods studied for each individual product. The result emphasizes the difficulty in arriving at accurate, safe disinfecting use dilutions with these materials, and points to the necessity for basing our final decisions in this respect on replicate tests and not in individual determinations."

Aerosol Industry Expansion

H. E. Peterson, vice-president and general manager of the Continental Filling Corporation, Danville, Ill., declared that aerosols have progressed from a gadget to a $33,000,000 business in two years, with an estimated $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 volume in 1950 and a 1951 volume which will probably exceed $100,000,000.

Mr. Peterson traced the growth of aerosols for insecticides, deodorants, waxes, paints, bactericides and mothproofing compounds and, in addition to listing problems encountered in packaging specific products, said there were several general procedures which are somewhat questionable.

"One of these," he said, "is the quantity of material which is filled into containers. The industry agreed two years ago to put a definite excess of material in the can to deliver the stated net contents on the package. However, several packages recently have come out in which the firms had increased the head space, the only purpose of which is to save ingredient cost.

Mr. Peterson said that another important factor which should be watched very closely is the inflammability of the resultant product in a pressurized dispenser. He suggested that, before any questionable product be marketed, it be submitted to the bureau of explosives for approval.

Howard C. Woodruff of the technical and engineering department of the Corrosite Corporation, New York, declared that the overall requirements of the chemical process equipment industry is a corrosion-resistant coatings that can be applied to equipment after it is assembled and in place.

Daniel Smith of the Interchemical Corporation Research Laboratory, New York, presented a paper on the "Gloss, and the Evaluation of Floor Waxes." He said a possible test procedure for specifying the efficiency of waxes as "gloss agents" would specify the angular apertures of the source and receiver, the angle or angles of illumination and viewing, the standards for instrument calibration, the test surface to be employed, the method for applying the wax to the test surface and an arithmetical procedure for obtaining a numerical index from the data obtained by the measurements.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York

ALMOND OIL—10 dms, Exceller, Malaga
1 cs, Exceller, Malaga
AMBER OIL—1 dm, David Klapisch, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—100 dms, European Chemical Co, American Forwarder, Liverpool
ANGELICA ROOT—60 bls, William E Martin Co, Amsteldyk, Antwerp
ANILIN COLORS — 18 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Vulcania, Genoa
2 dms, Eddystone Mfg Co, Britannic, Liverpool
24 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Exeter, Genoa
43 bbls, Geigy & Co, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
24 gls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Expeditor, Genoa
20 dms, Irving Trust Co, Media, Liverpool
ANNATTO SEED—35 bgs, Cape Avinof, Kingston
24 bgs, Cape Avinof, Kingston
ANTIMONY ORE—838 bgs, C Tennant & Sons Co, Santa Cecilia, Antofagasta
ANTIPYRIN—1 dm, Failek Products Co, Oslofjord, Oslo
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Vandalia, London
250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Martland, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Martland, Port Sudan
250 bgs, National City Bank, Martland, Port Sudan
250 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Martland, Port Sudan
500 bgs, William M Allison & Co, Martland, Port Sudan
ARECA NUTS—134 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Martland, Colombo
ARGOLS—444 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
ARSENIC—16 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Coastal Delegate, Tampico
ASPHALT OF PETROLEUM—66,660 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Patella, Curacao
BABASSU KERNELS—9,164 bgs, General Foods Corp, Sheridan, Parnahyba
BALSAM—1 dm, Florasynth Labs, Inc, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
BEEF GLANDS—8 tcs, Upjohn Co, Brazil, Buenos Aires
BEESWAX—12 bgs, Wessels Kulenkampff Co, Nuevo Dominicano, Puerto Plata
15 bgs, Machado & Co, Kathryn, Puerto Plata
17 bgs, Poons & Co, Kathryn, Ciudad Trujillo
5 bgs, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
100 bgs, Samuel Zeitlins Sons, Mormacteal, Santos
55 bgs, Coastal Delegate, Tampico
20 bgs, D Steengrafe Co, Agwiking, Havana
8 bgs, General Distrib Co, Agwiking, Havana
23 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Puerto Rico, Ciudad Trujillo
46 pkgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Gerda Dan, Coquimbo
40 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro
30 seroons, Porcella Vicini Co, Sarpedon, Puerto Plata
91 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, St Tropez, Lisbon
BERGAMOT OIL—315 cs, Chase National Bank, Nyhaug, Messina
20 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Nyhaug, Messina
146 cs, National City Bank, Nyhaug, Messina
50 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Nyhaug, Messina
44 cs, Credit Suisse, Nyhaug, Messina
100 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Nyhaug, Messina
80 cs, van Ameringen Haebler, Nyhaug, Messina
80 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Inc, Nyhaug, Messina
244 cs, Exford, Messina
40 cs, Huxley Westfried Corp, Exford, Messina
232 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Exford, Messina
20 cs, National City Bank, Exford, Messina
BERYL ORE—1,000 bgs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials Corp, Abbedijk, Victoria
BETANAPHTHOL—13 dms, Amsteldyk, Antwerp
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—3 dms, American Inventor, London
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Sheridan, Manaos
BONES—87 bgs, International Packers Commercia Co, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
907 bgs, Armour & Co, Mormacsea, Montevideo
BUTTONLAC—63 bgs, C H Timm & Co, Martland, Calcutta
90 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Corp, Martland, Calcutta
37 bgs, Bradshaw-Praeger Co, Martland, Calcutta
CALCIUM NITRATE—600 bgs, Bradley & Baker Co, Oslofjord, Oslo
CAMPHOR OIL—50 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Pioneer Land, Kobe
1 cs, G A Beling, Pioneer Land, Kobe
1 cs, Orbis Products Corp, Pioneer Land, Kobe
POWDER—200 cs, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Pioneer Land, Keelung
100 cs, Irving Trust Co, Pioneer Land, Keelung
CANARYSEED—15 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Charles Tufts, Istanbul
227 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Charles Tufts, Istanbul
273 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Charles Tufts, Istanbul
1,221 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exceller, Tangier
550 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exford, Casablanca
CANDELILLA WAX—1,140 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Coastal Delegate, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, A Gronowitz Co, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Algonquin Victory, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Charles T Wilson Co, Jean Lafitte, Rotterdam
150 bgs, N J Golombeck & Co, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob Co, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—22 cs, S B Penick & Co, Martland, Colombo
53 cs, William E Martin Co, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—63 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Sheridan, Parnahyba
38 bgs, Innis, Speiden Inc, Sheridan, Parnahyba
163 bgs, Frank B Ross, Sheridan, Parnahyba
52 bgs, Frank B Ross, Mormacsea, Bahia
CASEIN — 1,700 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Brazil, Buenos Aires
1,800 bgs, Brazil, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Abbedijk, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—200 bls, Karl H Landes, Halland, Hong Kong
250 bls, Charles T Wilson Co, Pioneer Land, Hong Kong
230 bls, Karl H Landes, Pioneer Land, Hong Kong
400 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Pioneer Land, Hong Kong
CASSIA—150 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Pioneer Land, Hong Kong
300 lbs, Kane Import Corp, Pioneer Land, Hong Kong
200 bls, Karl H Landes, Pioneer Land, Hong Kong
CASTORBEANS—2,540 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Sheridan, Parnahyba
98 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Agnete, Cabedello
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Abbedijk, Bahia
3,334 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacsea, Bahia
13,588 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Canada, Santos
11,900 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Canada, Bahia
8,500 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Loide Canada, Bahia
6,615 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Sheridan, Fortaleza
631 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Gerda Dan, Bahia
376 bgs, Chase National Bank, Agamemnon, Jacmel
7,650 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacteal, Santos
849 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacteal, Santos
CELERYSEED—160 bgs, H J Heinz Co, Exeter, Marseilles
CHEMICALS — 91 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Stavelot, Antwerp
CHILLIES, HONTAKA—100 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Pioneer Land, Kobe
CHIRATA HERB—9 bls, Barber Steamship Lines, American Merchant, London
CHROME ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Halland, Santa Cruz
CINCHONA BARK—589 bgs, Laidlaw & Co, Halland, Manila
CITRONELLA OIL—111 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Pioneer Land, Keelung
16 dms, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
3 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Avenir, Puerto Barrios
2 dms, H A Sothern Co, Avenir, Puerto Cortes
18 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tarifa, Keelung
CLAY, BALL—20 bgs, H Muehlstein, Gudrun Maersk, Rouen
CRUCIBLES—2 cks, Starkweather & Williams Co, American Merchant, London
PULVERIZED—1 cs, H Muehlstein, Gudrun Maersk, Rouen
COCONUT OIL—230 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Pioneer Land, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—5 dms, H A Gogarty & Co, Oslofjord, Oslo
40 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Oslofjord, Olso
135 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Oslofjord, Oslo
100 dms, Vitamins, Inc, North Coaster, St Johns
230 dms, Atlas Refining Co, North Coaster, St Johns
110 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, North Coaster, St Johns
100 dms, Martin Dennis Co, North Coaster, St Johns
225 dms, Dance Export Import Corp, Mormacwave, Copenhagen
COLOMBITE ORE—1,190 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Calumet, Apapa
CONDURANGO ROOT—70 bgs, Gerda Dan, Paita
COPAIBA BALSAM—11 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Sheridan, Manaos
COPAL GUM—173 bskts, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Saparoea, Macassar
129 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Saparoea, Macassar
198 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Saparoea, Macassar
62 bskts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Inc, Saparoea, Macassar
183 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Saparoea, Macassar
258 bskts, A J Wittenberg, Saparoea, Macassar
174 bskts, W H Scheel, Saparoea, Macassar
239 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Saparoea, Macassar
122 bskts, W H Scheel, Saparoea, Macassar
13 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Saparoea, Macassar
46 bskts, France, Campbell & Darling, Inc, Saparoea, Macassar
466 bskts, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Saparoea, Macassar
COPRA—574 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Flying Trader, Manila
CORIANDERSEED—488 bgs, Traders Commercial Corp, Mankato Victory, Hamburg
360 bgs, Louis Furth, Brazil, Buenos Aires
76 bgs, U S I A C, Exford, Casablanca
220 bgs, W & A Gilbey Co, American Inventor, London
2,868 bgs, Argam Comm'l Co, Abbedijk, Buenos Aires
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, T M Duche & Sons Co, Sobieski, Genoa
600 dms, T M Duche & Sons Co, St Tropez, Barcelona
190 bbls, F H Taussig & Co, Luisa C, Genoa
100 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, Expeditor, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—130 dms, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
1 cs, Montrose Chemical Co, American Merchant, London
200 dms, Britannic, Liverpool
20 dms, Britannic, Liverpool
264 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Britannic, Liverpool
200 dms, American Cyanamid Co, American Forwarder, Liverpool
100 dms, Media, Liverpool
100 dms, Media, Liverpool
300 dms, Media, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—1,724 bls, R E Valensi Co, Sheridan, Manaos
127 bls, Astoria Pan Americana, Inc, Santa Cecilia, Callao
734 bls, John Powell & Co, Santa Cecilia, Callao
790 bls, Santa Cecilia, Callao
DIESEL FUEL—25,106 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Samuel C Loveland, Caripito
DYESTUFFS—11 cks, Sandoz Chemical Works, Vulcania, Genoa
1 cyl, Sandoz Chemical Works, Exeter, Genoa
1 cyl, Sandoz Chemical Works, Expeditor, Genoa
EBONITE DUST—220 bgs, H Muehlstein Co, American Merchant, London
ERYTHRITOL TETRANITRATE—9 cs, Burroughs Wellcome, American Merchant, London
ESSENTIAL OIL—8 cs, G J Danco, Sobieski, Cannes
2 cs, Antoine Chiris, Sobieski, Cannes
8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Sobieski, Cannes
15 cs, Robertet, Inc, Sobieski, Cannes
3 cs, Tombarel Prod Corp, Sobieski, Cannes
4 dms, Exceller, Marseilles
2 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics Corp, Exceller, Marseilles
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, John B Waterman, Rotterdam
3 cs, Roure Dupont, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
12 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Exeter, Marseilles
4 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Exeter, Marseilles
3 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics Co, Exeter, Marseilles
3 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exeter, Marseilles
1 cs, Morales Fernandez Co, America, Havre
1 cs, Massee Barnett Co, America, Havre
8 cs, Mormacsea, Montevideo
EUCALYPTUS OIL—45 dms, George Uhe & Co, Exceller, Malaga
FENUGREEK SEED—56 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exceller, Tangier
FERRO MOLYBDENUM—400 cs, J W Hampton, jr, & Co, Tarifa, Kobe
TUNGSTEN—31 dms, Chase National Bank, Britannic, Liverpool
FISH LIVERS—183 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, North Coaster, Halifax
MEAL—2,800 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Exceller, Lisbon
1,111 bgs, Copeland, Inc, Exford, Casablanca
FUEL OIL—101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba
88,892 bbls, Jagels Fuel Co, Kollgrim, Curacao
102,357 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Rincon Hills, Curacao
60,505 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Samuel C Loveland, Caripito
70,654 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Marathon, Tampico
104,517 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Charlestown, Caripito
90,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Aruba, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Hartford, Aruba
GALLNUTS—486 bgs, China Trading & Industrial Dev Corp, Flying Independent, Shanghai
GAMBIER GUM—160 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Ajax, Singapore
GELATIN—203 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
GENTIAN ROOT—134 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Exceller, Marseilles
108 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
GINGER—5 cks, E Miltenberg Co, Pioneer Land, Hong Kong
GLUESTOCK—346 bgs, Karr, Ellis Co, Media, Liverpool
52 bls, B W Seibel Co, Kathryn, Ciudad Trujillo
GLYCERIN—81 dms, International Packers Commercial Co, Mormacsea, Montevideo
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Martland, Colombo
GUM—25 cs, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
225 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Sheridan, Manaos
GYPSUM—9,878 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport
2,900 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Lake Capens, Walton
300 bgs, Charles B Chrystal Co, American Forwarder, Liverpool
25 cs, A Gusmer Co, American Inventor, London
UNCALCINED—400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, American Forwarder, Liverpool
HENNA LEAVES—30 bls, J L Hopkins Co, Exeter, Alexandria
HEXYLRESORCINOL—9 dms, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Mormacwave, Stockholm
HOOF MEAL—1,096 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
HOOF & HORN MEAL—1,471 bgs, Elbert & Co, Agnete, Rosario
HOPS—22 bls, J I Hass, American Defender, Rotterdam
16 bls, Keller Hops Co, John B Waterman, Bremen
5 bls, Keller Hops Co, American Merchant, Hamburg
100 ballots, Transatlantic Malt & Hops Co, Mankato Victory, Bremen
5 bls, Carl Ullmann Co, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp
20 bls, Transatlantic Malt & Hops Co, Mankato Victory, Bremen
270 bls, Alfred Baer Co, Exford, Trieste
80 bls, First National Bank Chicago, Exford, Rijeka
50 bls, S Steiner Co, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
10 bls, M Weilheimer, American Inventor, Bremen
84 bls, J I Hass Co, American Inventor, Bremen
60 bls, A Baer Co, American Inventor, Bremen
20 bls, J Sonnenschein Hop Co, American Inventor, Bremen
INSECTICIDE, VEGETABLE—36 dms, S B Penick & Co, American Inventor, London
IODINE—125 cs, Felix Kramarsky Co, Flying Independent, Yokohama
IRISH MOSS — 2 cs, Ungerer & Co, Sobieski, Cannes
IRON OXIDE, RED—50 bbls, Landers Segal Color Co, Exceller, Malaga
1 cs, J E Bernard Co, Media, Liverpool
LAVENDER FLOWERS—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exceller, Alicante
OIL—1 dm, George Lueders Co, Exceller, Marseilles
5 dms, Eric Coupey, Exceller, Marseilles
25 dms, Ungerer & Co, Exceller, Marseilles
LEMON OIL—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Bokefors, Vera Cruz
100 cs, Chase National Bank, Exford, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
LIME JUICE—60 cs, Media, Liverpool
OIL—1 dm, Magnus Mabee & Reynard Co, Doros, Port au Prince
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Coastal Delegate, Tampico
LIVER CONCENTRATE—25 cs, U S Vitamin Corp, Brazil, Buenos Aires
MEAL—405 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie, Brazil, Buenos Aires
1,131 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacteal, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Expeditor, Genoa
300 bgs, Expeditor, Genoa
MACE—31 cs, Barcay's Bank, Agamemnon, Grenada
4 cs, Wessels Kulenkampff, Agamemnon, Willemstad
14 cs, Catz American Co, Saparoea, Macassar
13 cs, Catz American Co, Saparoea, Macassar
23 cs, Arthur G Dunn, Saparoea, Macassar
12 cs, Charles T Wilson & Co, Saparoea, Macassar
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Media, Liverpool
400 bgs, Reheis & Co, Media, Liverpool
MALT—10,417 bgs, American Defender, Rotterdam
MANGROVE EXTRACT — 698 cs, Olson Sales Agency, Saparoea, Macassar
457 cs, Olson Sales Agency, Saparoea, Soerabaya
MEDICINALS—1 cs, Burroughs Wellcome, American Merchant, London
MEDICINAL HERBS—39 bls, J W Lyon Co, Exeter, Leghorn
8 bls, M J Golombeck Co, Exford, Trieste
60 bls, National City Bank, Amsteldyk, Antwerp
LEAVES—84 bls, S B Penick & Co, Exceller, Algiers
20 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exeter, Genoa
20 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Expeditor, Genoa
ROOT—28 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp
14 bls, E Meer Corp, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp
MENTHOL—60 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Flying Independent, Shanghai
20 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Flying Independent, Shanghai
65 cs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Flying Independent, Shanghai
MENTHOL—5 cs, Biddle & Sawyer Co, Flying Independent, Shanghai
30 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Flying Trader, Shanghai
13 cs, McKesson & Robbins Co, Flying Trader, Shanghai
5 cs, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Flying Trader, Shanghai
MICA—4 cs, Carter Macy, Martland, Calcutta
431 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Martland, Calcutta
426 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Corp, Martland, Calcutta
13 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Martland, Calcutta
5 cs, Schwab Bros Co, Martland, Calcutta
215 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Martland, Calcutta
30 cs, Westinghouse Electrical Products Corp, Martland, Calcutta
24 cs, Habers Export Agency, Martland, Calcutta
1 cs, Diamond Power Corp, Martland, Calcutta
190 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Martland, Calcutta
398 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Corp, Martland, Calcutta
317 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Martland, Calcutta
46 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, American Merchant, London
23 cs, American Mica Works, American Merchant, London
78 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, American Merchant, London
25 cs, Micacraft Products Co, Agnete, Rio de Janeiro
121 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Agnete, Rio de Janeiro
38 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Agnete, Rio de Janeiro
95 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, American Importer, London
37 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, American Importer, London
MINERAL WAX—20 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Co, American Inventor, Bremen
MOLASSES BEET — 14,210,000 lbs, Standard Brands, Inc, Scottish Musician, Kalundborg
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE — 250 cs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Pioneer Land, Yokohama
MURUMURU OIL—284 dms, Hasselman Seaman De Ryss, Sheridan, Belem Para
MUSTARD SEED—400 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Vandalia, London
480 bgs, Vandalia, London
1,100 bgs, Charles Gulden Co, Exford, Bari
500 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Mormacwave, Copenhagen
100 bgs, M J Golombeck & Co, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—3,675 bgs, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp
1,314 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp
631 bgs, Charles Page Co, American Forwarder, Manchester
1,000 bgs, Chematar, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
NAPHTHENIC ACID—50,400 gins, Stanco, Inc, Esso Aruba, Aruba
NISPERO GUM—79 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
NUTMEGS—81 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Saparoea, Macassar
533 bgs, Barclays Bank, Agamemnon, Grenada
6 bgs, Wessels Kulenkampff, Agamemnon, Willemstad
67 bgs, Catz American Co, Sarparoea, Macassar
NUX VOMICA SEED—267 bgs, Barber Steamship Lines, Inc, American Merchant, London
16 bgs, Volkart Bros Corp, Ajax, Cochin
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—45 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Agnete, Itajai
2 dms, Geismar & Co, Agnete, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—16 dms, Lekas & Drivas Co, Exceller, Tunis
35 dms, Exceller, Malaga
20 cs, Ungerer & Co, Exeter, Genoa
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Exeter, Genoa
OPIUM—125 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Charles Tufts, Istanbul
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Sarpendon, Puerto Plata
50 cs, Cape Avinof, Kingston
20 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Cape Avinof, Kingston
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Abbedijk, Bahia
56 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacsea, Bahia
OX GALL—7 trcs, International Packers Commercial Co, Mormacteal, Montevideo
4 trcs, International Packers Commercial Co, Mormacteal, Santos
12 cks, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
8 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
1 trc, Carl M Loeb Rhoades Co, Mormacsea, Montevideo
PALM OIL—1,000 tons, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Roseville, Boma
988 tons, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Roseville, Matadi
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Banca Sud Americano, Sant Elisa, Coquimbo
130 bgs, E E Marks, Exceller, Alicante
325 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher Co, Exceller, Alicante
300 bgs, M A Porazzi Co, Exceller, Alicante
200 bgs, Avery F Payne Co, Exceller, Alicante
1,485 bgs, Exceller, Alicante
900 bgs, J Weinstein Co, Exceller, Alicante
200 bgs, A A Sayia & Co, Exceller, Alicante
300 bgs, Wurm Bros & Co, St Tropez, Alicante
225 bgs, A A Sayia & Co, St Tropez, Alicante
100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, St Tropez, Alicante
100 bgs, Jacob Raphael & Son, St Tropez, Alicante
PARAFFIN WAX—378 bgs, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Saparoea, Tandjong Priok
PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Vandalia, London
4 cs, Chase National Bank, American Inventor, London
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, American Inventor, London
PEARL OIL—2 cs, J W Libby & Co, Mormacwave, Oslo
PEATMOSS—20 bls, East Asiatic Co, Jutlandia, Copenhagen
720 bls, Halfmoon Trading Corp, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—34 bgs, E H Simpson Co, Saparoea, Soerabaya
240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Saparoea, Tandjong Priok
8 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, American Inventor, London
800 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Amsteldyk, Antwerp
160 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Amsteldyk, Antwerp
47 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
138 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, Saparoea, Soerabaya
WHITE—23 bgs, G T German, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
420 bgs, Armour & Co, Ajax, Port Said
PEPPERMINT OIL—74 cs, Flying Independent, Shanghai
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,085 bbls, California Refining Co, Kettle Creek, Puerto La Cruz
111,141 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Lone Jack, Amuay
139,480 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, John D Archibald, Puerto La Cruz

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—101,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Chattanooga, Aruba
120,445 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
130,053 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Olympic Games, Puerto La Cruz
PHARMACEUTICALS—2 cks, Schmitz-Schoenwald Turner Corp, Algonquin Victory, Rotterdam
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—449 cs, Fallak Products Corp, Stavelot, Antwerp
747 bgs, Harrisons Crosfield Ltd, Britannic, Liverpool
360 bgs, Britannic, Liverpool
445 bgs, M J Corbett Co, Jean Lafitte, Rotterdam
360 cks, Media, Liverpool
PHENOL—165 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Jean Lafitte, Antwerp
PIMENTO—100 bgs, Colonial Products Corp, American Merchant, London
PLATINUM—2 cs, Colamer Co, Santa Cecilia, Buenaventura
POPPYSEED—250 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Algonquin Victory, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
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POTASH HYDROXIDE—33 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Mormacwave, Gothenburg
PYROSULPHATE—1 kg, City Chemical Corp, American Inventor, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—250 bgs, Internatio Products Corp, Brazil, Buenos Aires
10,990 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Brazil, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Agnete, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED OIL—251 tons, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Mormacwave, Karlshamn
RED SQUILL—292 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Exceller, Algiers
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—39 bgs, H Muehlstein Co, American Forwarder, Manchester
ROSEWOOD OIL—6 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics Co, Sheridan, Manaos
SAGE OIL—6 bbls, Exford, Rijeka
1 cs, American Inventor, London
1 dm, American Inventor, London
SANDARAC GUM—7 bgs, American Merchant, London
38 bgs, William M Allison Co, American Merchant, London
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—30 bls, Bokefors, Vera Cruz
2 bls, Cape Avinof, Kingston
100 bls, Coastal Delegate, Tampico
SASSAFRAS OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Tarifa, Keelung
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Martland, Calcutta
200 bgs, W Zinsser Co, Martland, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Martland, Calcutta
368 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Corp, Martland, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Corp, Martland, Calcutta
100 bgs, C L Camerik Co, Martland, Calcutta
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250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Martland, Calcutta
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20 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Tarifa, Yokohama
SHELLAC—37 pkgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros Co, American Merchant, Hamburg
25 bgs, W Zinsser & Co, American Merchant, London
100 bgs, Norton Lilly & Co, American Inventor, London
100 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, American Inventor, London
389 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Martland, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm & Co, Martland, Calcutta
100 bgs, Alfred Kramer Co, Martland, Calcutta
50 bgs, P N Rowe, Martland, Calcutta
500 bgs, Reuben Import Export Co, Exeter, Genoa
20 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—600 bgs, Britannic, Liverpool
HYDROXIDE—50 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
NITRATE—3,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Gerda Dan, Tocopilla
SOLUBLE STARCH—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Arnedyk, Rotterdam

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TALC—2 bgs, Asiatic Export Co, Pioneer Land, Hong Kong
1,000 bgs, Coty Products Corp, Exeter, Marseilles
14,286 bgs, Charles Mathieu Co, Expeditor, Genoa

TANKAGE—1,843 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Mormacteal, Montevideo

TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,795 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Sarpedon, Puerto Plata
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sheridan, Parnahyba
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3,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Agnete, Itajai
600 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Agnete, Itajai

TARA POWDER—312 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Santa Cecilia, Salaverry

TARTARIC ACID—260 cs, United Fruit Co, Exceller, Marseilles

TEA FLUFF—180 bgs, Harrison & Crosfield, Ltd, Ajax, Cochin

THYME LEAVES—77 bls, Levy & Lewis Co, Exeter, Marseilles
125 bgs, Seeke & Kade, Exeter, Marseilles

TONKA BEANS—1 pk, S B Penick & Co, Sheridan, Manaos

TRAGACANTH GUM—27 cs, V Simidian Co, Exeter, Beirut

TUNG OIL—2,613 dms, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Flying Independent, Shanghai
251 dms, Neuss Hesslein, Brazil, Buenos Aires
224 tons, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Pioneer Land, Hong Kong
296 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
514 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires

UREA—7,000 bgs, M J Corbett & Co, American Defender, Rotterdam
2,223 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, American Defender, Rotterdam
500 bgs, United Sterling Corp, American Forwarder, Liverpool

VANILLA BEANS—38 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Bokefors, Tampico
27 cs, Zink & Triest Co, Bokefors, Tampico
1 cs, Wessels Kulenkampff, Agamemnon, Willemstad
5 cs, Vandalia, London

VANILLA BEANS—21 cs, Dammann & Smeltzer, Exeter, Marseilles
23 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Exeter, Marseilles
23 cs, Tradesman National Bank, Exeter, Marseilles
49 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
20 cs, Liberty Title & Trust Co, Exeter, Marseilles
66 cs, Maurice Carasso & Co, Exeter, Marseilles

VEGETABLE OIL—6 dms, D C Andrews Co, Jean Lafitte, Hamburg

WAX—35 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Pioneer Land, Kobe
2 cs, American Express Co, Media, Liverpool

VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Co, Doros, Port Au Prince

WHITING—3,300 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner Co, Stavelot, Antwerp
992 bgs, National City Bank, Vandalia, London

WOLFRAM ORE—800 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Pioneer Land, Hong Kong
40 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Ajax, Penang

WOOL GREASE—25 cks, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp
56 dms, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Mankato Victory, Hamburg
200 dms, Schneider Bros, American Forwarder, Manchester
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Amsteldyk, Antwerp
19 dms, Pioneer Gulf, Melbourne

YEAST FODDER—857 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Mormacwave, Gdynia

ZINC ORE—2 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Stavelot, Antwerp

Baltimore

BLOOD, DRIED, GROUND—1,050 bgs, Columbus Rendering Co, Abbedijk, Buenos Aires

COCONUT OIL—250 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Pioneer Land, Manila

EARTH COLORS—7 bbls, Mineral Pigments Corp, Expeditor, Genoa
220 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

FISH SCRAP—2,826 bgs, Gerda Dan, Ilo

GLUESTOCK—317 tons, International Packers Commercial Co, Agnete, Rosario

HOPS—203 bls, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Exford, Trieste

MANGANESE ORE—1,000 tons, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Martland, Calcutta

MEDICINAL ROOTS—16 bgs, Blueridge Drug Corp, Amsteldyk, Antwerp

TALC—1,250 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, St Tropez, Marseilles

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BONES—1,007 bgs, Anewalt Schmitt Co, Abbedijk, Buenos Aires

CASEIN—500 bgs, Empresas Rodriguez, Mormacteal, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Agnete, Buenos Aires

COCONUT OIL—1,094 tons, Lever Bros Co, Tarifa, Cebu

GLUESTOCK—139 bgs, A Block & Co, American Forwarder, Manchester
178 bgs, E Butterworth Co, American Forwarder, Manchester

IRISH MOSS—44 bls, Algin Corp of America, American Forwarder, Dublin

MUSTARD SEED—480 bgs, Stickney & Poor Co, American Merchant, London

PEATMOSS—360 bls, Halfmoon Trading Corp, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,278 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mormacteal, Buenos Aires
4,200 bgs, Imex Corp, Abbedijk, Buenos Aires

SAL PRUNELLA BALLS—6 cs, Rexall Drug Co, American Merchant, London

Norfolk

COCOA CAKE—1,600 bgs, Calumet, Takoradi
RESIDUE—2,051 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson Co, American Merchant, London

MANGANESE ORE—7,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Calumet, Takoradi

PEATMOSS—500 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

TRAGASOL—60 cks, James P Marston Co, American Forwarder, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM SCRAP—50,232 kilos, Mankato Victory, Hamburg
99,846 kilos, Charles Kurz Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

ANIMAL WAX—47 cs, Rohm & Haas Co, Tortugas, Kristiansand

ASBESTOS FIBER—800 bgs, Ehret Magnesia Co, African Pilot, Lourenco Marques
700 bgs, P Carey Co, African Pilot, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Charles Kurz Co, African Pilot, Lourenco Marques
6,960 bgs, Charles Kurz Co, Robin Tuxford, Beira
352 bgs, Keasby & Mattison Co, Robin Tuxford, Beira

BERYL ORE—2,060 bgs, Foote Mineral Co, Mormacdove, Victoria
250 bgs, Frank Samuels Co, Mormacedove, Victoria

BONES—2,818 bgs, E J Lang Co, Eidanger, Buenos Aires

CRUSHED—3,085 bgs, Ralli Bros, Inc, Hoegh Silverwave, Karachi

BONEGRIST—4,720 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Co, Eidanger, Buenos Aires

BRASS SCRAP — 331,036 lbs, American Union Transport Co, Anna Maersk, Yokohama

CHEMICALS—351 bgs, Advance Solvents Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp

CHROME ORE—3,300 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Enid, Pastelillo
99,500 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Atlantic Captain, Paagoumene

DRUGS—2 cs, Sharp & Dohme, Hoegh Silverwave, Bombay

FERTILIZER—650 bls, Kerr Maurer Co, John B Waterman, Bremerhaven

GRINDINGS—400 bls, Kerr Maurer Co, Black Eagle, Bremen

FISHMEAL—1,463 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson Co, Excellency, Casablanca

GAS PURIFYING MATERIAL—725,000 lbs, Alpha Lux Co, Herdis, Rotterdam

GLYCERIN—476 dms, Ebeling Reuss, Inc, American Shipper, London

MOLASSES — 1,000,000 gins, Instituto Cubano, Kingston, Bufadero

NAPHTHALENE—2,200 bgs, Herdis, Antwerp
4,770 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Co, Arbel dyk, Rotterdam
832 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Clairborne, Antwerp
4,103 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

PEATMOSS—25 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Black Eagle, Bremen
300 bls, American Counselor, Rotterdam
530 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

FERTILIZER & LITTER — 930 pkgs, Kerr Maurer Co, Clairborne, Bremen

PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 116,861 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpeak, Puerto La Cruz
196,742 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Ulysses, Mena Al Ahmadi
106,250 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Traveler, Las Piedras
198,668 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Olympic Torch, Mena Al Ahmadi
121,125 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfmeadows, Puerto La Cruz

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120.314 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfstream, Puerto La Cruz
113.655 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, A W Peake, Mena Al Ahmadi
117.280 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulftrade, Puerto La Cruz

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115.278 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Fenheim, Mena Al Ahmadi
114.985 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfmills, Mena Al Ahmadi
200.121 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pennsylvania, Ras Tanura
131.203 bbls, Sun Oil Co, America Sun, Puerto La Cruz

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—300 cs, J Henry Schroder Banking Corp, Flying Enterprise, Antwerp

TINPLATE SCRAP—114.580 kilos, Vulcan Detinning Co, Robin Tuxford, Durban
50 tons, Vulcan Detinning Co, Robin Tuxford, Durban

ULTRAMARINE—300 ctns, C M Simon Co, Flying Enterprise, Antwerp

WATTLE EXTRACT—523 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Robin Tuxford, Durban

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BONE MEAL—500 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc, Ravnanger, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—84 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, President Wildon, Hong Kong
25 bls, M C Pauli & Sons Co, President Pierce, Hong Kong
300 bls, S L Jones & Co, Sea Serpent, Hong Kong
18 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Sea Serpent, Hong Kong

CHARCOAL CONCENTRATES—120 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Anchor Hitch, Cristobal

CONCENTRATES—7 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Coastal Adventurer, La Union

COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Francisville, Cebu
500 tons, Durkee Famous Foods Corp, Francisville, Cebu
100 tons, Francisville, Cebu
300 tons, Francisville, Dumagute
40 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Francisville, Damaguete
1,500 tons El Dorado Oil Works, India Mail, Tacloban
50 tons, Cargill, Inc, Philippine Transport, Tacloban
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Philippine Transport, Tacloban
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Philippine Transport, Tacloban
1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Philippine Transport, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill & Co, Philippine Transport, Cebu
50 tons, Atkins Kroll Co, Hoegh Trader, Manila
500 tons, Cargill & Co, Hoegh Trader, Manila

MEAL—4,480 bgs, General Foods Corp, Hoegh Trader, Manila

CORIANDER SEED—321 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Ravnanger, Buenos Aires

FISH LIVER OIL—70 dms, Albumina Supply Co, President Pierce, Yokohama

HEN ALBUMEN—22 cs, Arnhold & Co, Dartmouth Victory, Taku Bar

SPRAY YOLK—25 cs, J Sklar & Co, Dartmouth Victory, Taku Bar
123 cs, Arnhold & Co, Dartmouth Victory, Taku Bar
112 cs, Heneingsen Bros Co, Dartmouth Victory, Taku Bar

INDIAN CONDIMENTS — 77 cs, Jullard Fancy Foods Co, Hoegh Trader, Calcutta

JUNIPER BERRIES—10 bgs, Bank of America, President Harding, Leghorn

LEAD CONCENTRATES — 233 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Huallaga Pacasmayo
530 tons, Philipp Bros Corp, Yavari, Callao
1,994 tons, J Henry Schroder Banking Corp, Santa Adela, Callao

ELECTROLYTIC—9,912 bars, American Metal Co, Santa Adela, Callao

—*Continued on page 74*

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Selling in the market for botanical drugs was relatively light last week. Orders involved pressing needs, mainly, and where substantial quantities were up for discussion, they were usually for invoicing after the turn of the year. In flavoring materials, peppers came in for a sharp rise. Cables on poppy seed and East India nutmegs rose abruptly. Celery was higher and stronger in India. Some shading of spot prices on mustard seed was noted. Cloves were materially firmer at moderate advances. Pimento was in larger demand because of the late advances in Mexican allspice. The market index remained at 190.7 in comparison with 200.6 a year ago after it had risen 1.2 points.

The dullness of current business in crude drugs was no more substantial than the normal recession in volume done in the last month of the calendar year. However, this year the recession is being made from a level already reduced rather low by the almost general practice of buying one ton of this or that instead of the ten tons that were formerly a normal transaction. This practice of reducing the size of the unit of purchase has worked all along the line. For example, where an individual buyer's customary purchase of a crude drug was one thousand pounds, he now takes five hundred. In other words, buying now under normal conditions is in smaller units than formerly, though orders may be placed more frequently than heretofore when needs were covered farther ahead.

The end of the year finds the local botanical drug trade with fair sized inventories which most of the dealers believe will be sufficient of requirements between now and the collection of the 1950 crop. Exceptions exist—ergot, for instance. But in the main, consumers' requirements seem likely to be covered by the present supply of most items.

Balsams

Copaiba — A firmer spot market appeared to be developing. At least, no tendency was noted toward shading of the market as quoted, and throughout the past week quotations were fully maintained.

Peru—The market was steady. Demand remained in moderate volume which, however, was ample enough to eliminate any easing of spot prices. Stocks were in very fair reserve.

Barks

White Pine—Seasonal activity was very fair but sellers indicated that consumers were disposed to buy small quantities often rather than to cover their estimated requirements in one buying operation. Prices were apparently gaining in steadiness.

Wild Cherry — Movement has improved with the advance of the season and a considerably firmer situation seemed to prevail in local quarters at least. Buyers were circumspect in respect to the size of individual orders, evidently being disposed to go into Spring with inventories as low as possible.

Beans

Vanilla—Bourbon beans were higher at $3.75 to $4.25 per pound. Mexicans were almost non-existent on spot and quotations on whole beans were purely nominal around $5 75 per pound. Cuts were in similar position at $5. Cables from Madagascar talked of shipment prices around $10 per kilo, a figure higher than the last official quotation named before price controls were abandoned in the primary market. The situation appeared to be strong and likely to get stronger as consumers are forced to come in the market after the turn of the year. At the moment, not a great deal was done last week.

Berries

Juniper—Prices were rather soft on spot and were quoted slightly lower on ordinary berries. High quality merchandise held generally steady The market closed the week at 8c. to 18c. per pound.

Flowers

Arnica—Demand was strictly for jobbing quantities and not a great deal of such business was done during the past week. Prices seemed to be fairly steady and free from any unusual tendency toward competition.

Linden—The spot market was reasonably easy last week in the absence of much interest on the part of consumers. Stocks were said to be ample enough to cope with any expansion in request that may come with the coming of the new year.

Gums

Mastic — Some substantial quantities were offered to this market direct from Chios last week at prices which agents of the shipper considered to be attractive. The quotation seemed to be in line with spot quotations that prevailed in a dull market.

Olibanum—Demands has had some seasonal activity of late but trading subsided last week and left the market subject only to jobbing demand from a few manufacturing consumers who paid full spot market prices in the absence of competition.

Herbs and Leaves

Adonis Vernalis — More competition was present on spot last week and quotations yielded to the basis of 33c. to 40c. per pound.

Buchu—Actual selling was limited in extent and degree but the market continued in very steady price position. Buyers have reduced substantially the quantities sought for on present day orders, showing a disposition to hold inventories down.

Coltsfoot — Signs of a resumption of more active request developed the market along firmer lines last week. The improvement was seasonal in character and came to a market that was definitely steady.

Horehound—With demand showing seasonal improvement and with stocks being

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Zanzibar, futures, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 2c. per lb.
futures, 1c. per lb.
West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Oregano, Sicilian, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 11c. per lb.
December arrival, 11c. per lb.
Dec.-Jan. shipment, 6c. per lb.
Jan.-March shipment, 8c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 2c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 12c. per lb.
Greek, 5c. per lb.
Syrian, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Adonis vernalis, 2c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Honan rolls, scraped, ½c. per lb.
Yunnan rolls, scraped, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, No. 2, Ceylon, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Persian, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
English, 1c. per lb.
Montana, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
190.7	190.7	185.2	200.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended December 2

New York

Apricot kernels, bitter, 336 bags: bitter.
Cassia, broken, 200 bales: filthy.
Celery seed, 1,038 bags: filthy.
Cod oil, 526 drums, 78 barrels: decomposed.
Coriander seed, 610 bags: live and dead insects; filthy.
Dillseed, 90 bags: filthy.
Karaya gum, 493 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 200 bags: live and dead insects; moldy.
Moss, 50 bales: filthy.
Mustard seed, 640 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 1,035 bags: moldy and wormy.
Orange peel, dried, 10 bales: insect infested.
Paprika, 200 bags: water damaged.
Pepper, black, 1,819 bags: moldy and insect bored.
chili, 30 bales: live and dead insects.
red, 100 bags: filthy; stones substituted.
Pimento, 360 bags: live and dead insects.
Rhubarb, 24 cases, 25 bags: insect bored; insect filth; live insects.
Sesame seed, 1,335 bags: filthy.

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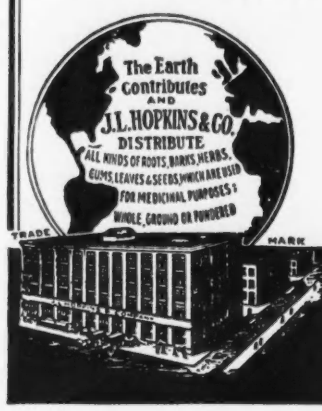
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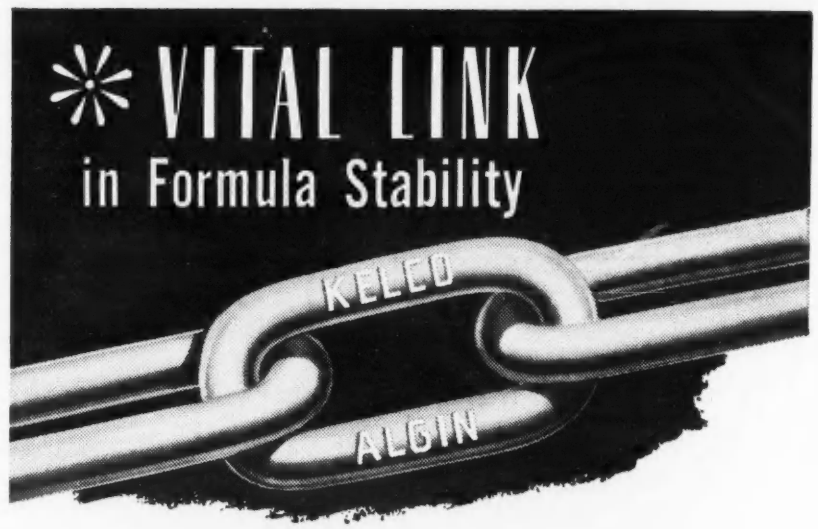

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less than some had believed, the market for this article displayed considerable strength and spot quotations were well maintained at a level even with replacement cost.

Laurel—The only change in price came on Yugoslavian leaves which became cheaper at 10½c. to 11c. per pound.

Marjoram — The market was lightly stocked with this merchandise and oftentimes sellers quoted only subject to confirmation. Chilean herb left its recently nominal position to become firm at 45c. to 46c. per pound. Very little French material was available anywhere.

Sage—Dalmatian scored another leap in price, the rise this time being 12c. per pound to set the market at 70c. to 71c. per pound. Other varieties followed the rise sympathetically and Cyprian futures 12c. to 13c. per pound. Syrian were only quoted nominally. Greek sage went sharply higher to 20c. to 20½c. and Spanish was no lower than 10c. to 10½c. This reflected shrunken spot stocks and a very high replacement cost in all markets.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Mention was made last week of the medical profession turning to alkaloids and synthetic as well as natural substitutes for galenical preparations of ergot. It was learned during the period under review that no general production of derivatives of ergot by various manufacturers exists now because of patent barriers. However, those controlling patents at present are doing excellent work in meeting the present shortage of ergot but the patent situation also suggests that galenical preparations still have their place.

Roots

Cohosh—Demand has not been so active as it was a year ago but the market position of black cohosh was still on the firm side on spot and in the primary market last week.

Galangal—Though not active, the market was strong. The tense spot position of this root was caused by the situation in China where normal transactions and despatch of shipments is all but impossible at this time. Eventually, the situation was expected to be eased but for the time being nothing points definitely toward normality in trade at an early period.

Gentian—Several bids were cabled to the origin last week but shippers refused the proposals of local importers and stood sturdily on the higher price basis they recently set. The total of business that failed to go through was substantial.

Goldenseal—Country prices have not weakened and they seemed unlikely so to do because of what had to be paid for an inferior collection in terms of the size of the 1949 crop.

Rhubarb—All prices were strong and most sellers were reserved in the making of offerings. Replacement of currently limited stocks cannot be made readily until economic and political conditions in China shall change for the better.

Turmeric—Most prices were steady but Madras root was a fraction lower at 19c. to 19½c. per pound at the end of last week.

Seeds

Caraway—Dutch seed was more competitive on spot and limited demand found satisfaction at 13½c. to 14c. per pound.

Cardamom — Decorticated seed from Guatemala was higher at $2.75 to $2.80 per pound for goods actually on spot. Futures could be purchased for about a nickel less. Bleached and green cardamom remained exceptionally steady.

Celery—Shipment quotations from India came in higher last week, causing spot quotations to rise to 21c. to 21½c. per pound. French seed was sympathetically higher at 25c. to 26c.

Cumin—Competition was resumed on spot and quotations dropped ½c. per pound on all varieties, making the market 15½c. to 16c. per pound under dull demand.

Dill—Natural seed was off a fraction

—*Continued on page 63*

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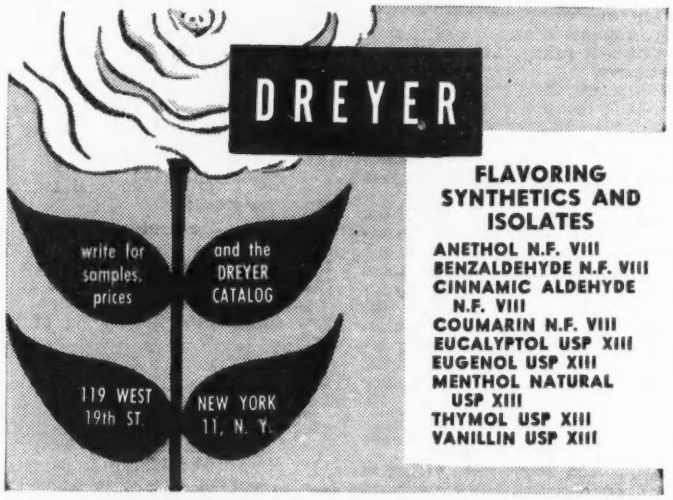

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Prices for essential oils were reported to be "booming along with nothing being cheap" during the past week. Demand was said to be surprisingly good considering the time of year, being possibly the result of the low inventories of most manufacturing consumers at this end-of-the-year period. The individual analyses of trade conditions varied considerably as to the degree of sales volume but fair unanimity did exist with respect to trade holding good. Geranium oils reversed their price trend suddenly in a quarter recently naming a lower if still tight market. Expressed lime, patchouli, peppermint, and bois de rose oils were higher. The market index rose 5.3 points to 105.3 which compared with the unchanged index at 101.4 a year ago.

Reports concerning anise and cassia oils continued to be strong and all quotations had an upward tendency that seemed likely to be realized after the turn of the year unless the ability to export normal quantities shall return to the China market. Patchouli oil was another Far Eastern oil of great strength and the replacement price was reported to be less important to dealers than was the matter of getting good quality oil shipped from the origin. Cananga oil that comes from the same area was also stronger and scarcer. The only Far East oil seemingly easier was Ceylon citronella and even in that item reports with respect to replacement cost differed broadly.

Peppermint continued to work into stronger hands whose price ideas continued to be still under inflation. Spearmint seemed unsettled and shading of prices was mentioned but not confirmed. Wormwood and wormseed appeared to be gaining strength as the available stock of 1949 oil decreased.

Bois de rose showed no likelihood of easing and spot quotes continued to rise. Abies siberica was scarce and a little buying could exhaust stocks entirely. Lime oil changed only as to the top end of the range—which was higher last week. Spot stocks of bergamot gained sharply.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bois de rose oil, 5c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, 75c. per lb.
Bourbon, $1.50 per lb.
Lime oil, expressed, West Indian, 50c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, $1 per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 50c. per lb.
redistilled, 40c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Rosemary oil, technical, 15c. per lb.
USP, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
105.3	100.0	103.0	101.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Price activity ceased last week; quotations remained inert but strong. Present strength stemmed from the fact that stocks were very small and replacement had proven to be extremely difficult. No major demand for this oil was reported but even small sales contributed added strength to prices.

Almond—Steady prices on spot reflected a similar situation with respect to what has to be paid for further supplies at the origin. Demand was declared to be routine in size but rather steady.

Amyris—Demand and supply were said to be in excellent balance, though not exceptional in size. Volume was about the size to be expected as the end of the year draws near. Little competition existed last week in keeping with the narrow distribution of stocks.

Anise—Prices still ranged $1.20 to $1.50 per pound and were strong. Most reports stressed growing tightness in the already tight situation with respect to spot stocks. Spot quotations were very slightly above those last named from China. Where spot stocks seem better than fair in size they were said to be held for considerably higher prices than can be obtained at the present time. Demand was reported fairly steady to good in quarters where spot merchandise was actually available.

Bergamot—Trade was largely jobbing in character because of the present disposition of consumers to buy on a hand-to-mouth basis with a view to keeping inventories down until the turn of the year. Replacement costs were very firm abroad. Imports totaled 1,351 cases.

Bois de Rose—Most sellers retained prices on an unchanged basis but at the end of last week the market actually was slightly higher on the basis of $2.95 to $3.50 per pound. Nothing in the forward position at the origin suggested an easing of prices.

Cajeput—Prices seemed firmer at the origin and they were at least firm on the spot despite the lack of much demand last week. Stocks were rather low in most quarters and replacement was highly uncertain because of involved business conditions at the origin.

Cananga—Stocks of this article have decreased faster than replacements have arrived. Some additional offerings came from the origin at slightly more favorable cost to the importer but questions of quality were important in determining the attractiveness of any quotations. Numerous dealers lacked stocks. Native oil had a wider range, being quoted $2.75 to $4 per pound.

Cardamom—Stocks on the spot have been rarely so low and the inability of consumers to purchase at anything like normal prices has turned many to the use of replacements which were available in excellent quantity and quality in spot quarters.

Cassia—Demand was reported to be good and stocks were declared to be tight; that report was offered in practically all quarters. Prices ranged $1.90 to $3 per pound and at the lower end of the range were subject to confirmation. Practically nothing was offered from the origin last week. Anise was in similar position.

Citronella—Stocks on spot have risen sharply on the arrival of substantial quantities during the previous week. The tendency was downward at the origin, according to some quarters. In fact, lower prices were received on goods for February-March delivery. Other quarters heard of rising prices at the origin. Demand was reported to be excellent and virtually normal in volume, notwithstanding the tempering influence of inventory desires on the approach of consumers to the market most years at this time. In quarters where declining prices at the origin were mentioned, demand was also said to show no great activity. At best local opinion on primary market quotations seemed mixed.

Clove—Most factors with primary market connections with respect to selling spice for shipment intimated belief last week in a probably higher market at the origins before new crops become available. The spot position of oil has turned steady for the time being at least but some felt there might be a further but moderate shading of prices.

Eucalyptus—More stability than might be called usual prevailed in the market for this article. Quotations were well held at unchanged position and seemed unlikely to shift soon from their current levels. Demand was also maintained at a volume about even with that in the past month.

Geranium—Quarters reporting lower prices but a tight market reversed their position so far as values were concerned last week. The market in such directions was still declared to be tight, but when it came to quotations, Algerian was higher at $10.50 per pound and Bourbon was up to $12.50. Such prices were more nearly in line with what had been the market opinion of other dealers over a considerable period of time. The range on Algerian was to $11, and on Bourbon to $14 per pound. Demand was usually reported as unexceptional. Some said it was poor for Bourbon. At least a part of spot strength seemed to be related to the fact that some normal suppliers on spot were without stocks. All reported a lack of normal offerings from the source.

Mandarin—The limited demand that was current on spot last week found spot stocks of fair size and local prices that were steadily maintained on a basis in line with last replacement costs.

Nutmeg—A reasonable amount of competition prevailed on spot without weakening local prices to any important extent. Conditions did seem slightly more favorable for those who came to the spot with actually a firm intention to buy substantially.

Lime—Stocks were said to be sufficient for more than current requirements but they were also declared not to be far from that constituting a surplus. Demand was moderate to fair, but an improvement in sales was expected to come after the turn of the year. Quotations ranged more widely when one house raised its minimum quotations. Mexican distilled ranged $5.25 to $6.50 per pound; West Indian dis-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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tilled, $5.75 to $7.50. Expressed oil was higher at $7.25 to $11.25.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Another dealer reported exhaustion of stocks and an indisposition to buy more at the source. The prices, however, continued unchanged at 70c. to 95c. per pound.

Patchouli—Prices continued to advance even as stocks decreased and tightened still further the already tense situation with respect to supply here and at the origin. The market was $19.50 to $22.50 per pound for imported goods and $24 for oil made in this country.

Peppermint—Spot quotations advanced to $5.50 to $6.25 per pound for natural oil and to $5.80 to $6.55 for redistilled. Triple distilled was $6.15. Concentration of primary market stocks in strong hands has led to a squeeze that constantly forced replacement quotations higher. High quality oil was said to be definitely tight. Demand was mainly reported good.

Rosemary—Lack of much demand and considerable local selling pressure led to the development of lower spot quotations last week. Technical oil ranged 75c. to $1.50 per pound, according to seller and quality. USP quality oil was 95c. to $1.60.

Sage—Still in low supply so far as Dalmatian sage oil was concerned and prices on that item, as well as on clary sage oil held very firm.

Spearmint—Some reports suggested a further shading of spot quotations had taken place but a fair check in local circles seemed to indicate a minimum quotation of $3.10 against a suggested but unconfirmed minimum of $3.

Wormwood—Minimum quotations remained at $6.25 per pound but the range was wider, reaching a top of $7.50 in one direction. Others were minimum at about $6.40, while still others could not quote at all because of a lack of stocks.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—The market was no higher but it was considerably firmer in view of the situation with respect to producing additional stocks based on the higher prevailing cost of raw material.

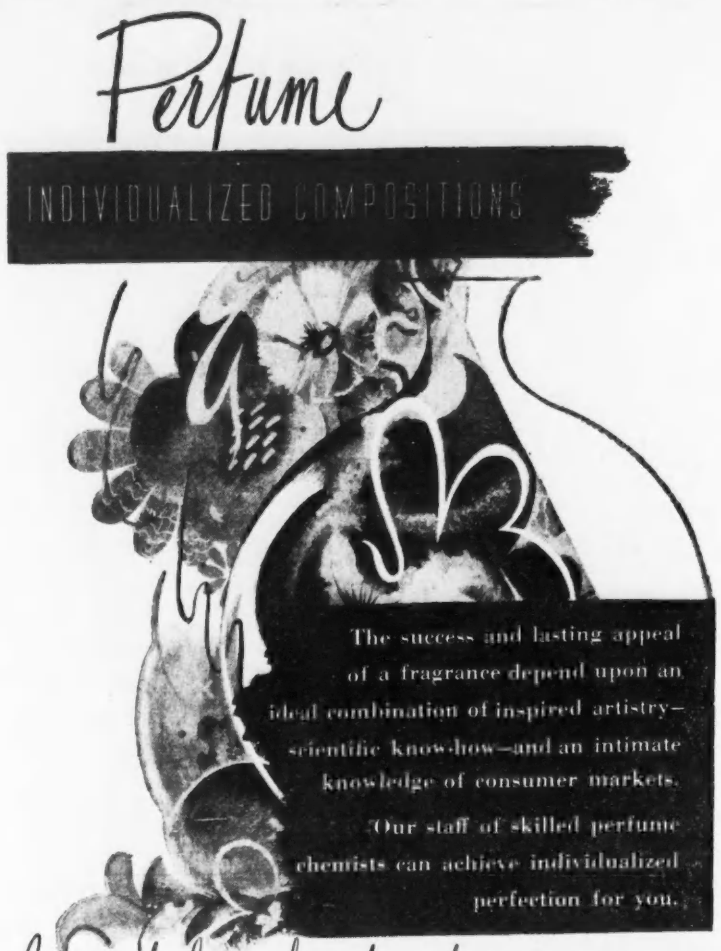
Benzyl Compounds—Demand was fairly well distributed throughout the group of these materials. Prices appeared to be generally on the steady side, though occasional shading was said to have taken place in a few quarters without bringing a permanent reduction in prevailing spot market quotations.

Geraniol—Demand was steady if also entirely routine and without much change from the recently fair-sized call.

Linalool—Strength of some raw materials continued unabated and some expected that this article when made from bois de rose would likely sell at somewhat higher prices with the turn of the year.

Klein Forms Aromatics Firm

Samuel Klein has formed a new firm to deal in perfumer's raw materials, with offices at 4 Hanover Square, New York. Mr. Klein, who conducts the aromatics course at New York University, was formerly in charge of the aromatics division of Van Dyk & Co., and had previously been perfumer for Synfleur Scientific Laboratories.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Darsyn Patents Fusion Of 8-Hydroxyquinoline

The Darsyn Laboratories, Inc., Hawthorne, N. J., a subsidiary of the Metalsalts Corporation, has issued a United States patent covering the fusion method of manufacturing 8-Hydroxyquinoline. The product has heretofore been manufactured almost exclusively by what is known as the Skraup synthesis, and the new method, which is already in operation, is revolutionary and results in a vastly improved product, according to Darsyn officials. This new development is basically the invention of Dr. Nathaniel Grier, and has been assigned to Darsyn.

Perfumery Materials Trade Association Formed in India

The Perfumery Raw Materials Trade Association has been formed in Bombay, India, by a group of thirty-eight Indian firms to "protect and promote the interests of dealers, 'stockists' and agents of essential oils, aromatic chemicals and other basic materials employed in the manufacture of soap, cosmetics and perfumed products," according to a recent report from the United States Consulate General at Bombay. The new association has headquarters at Sharaff Mansion, 32 Princess street, Bombay.

Fritzsche Holds Sales Meeting

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils, New York, last week held its annual sales meeting, with representatives from all branch offices, executives, department heads and New York personnel in attendance. The program was designed to point the way toward, cooperative and aggressive sales activity in keeping with the business trend, which the company feels has reached a solid and more normal level.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 62

to 11c. to 11½c. per pound but the dewhiskered item was higher at 13c. to 13½c.

Fennel—French seed was so scarce on spot that the market was called nominal at 12c. per pound. Argentine seed was 16c. to 16½c.

Mustard—Danish yellow dropped to 11½c. to 12c. per pound and English yellow was down to 11½c. to 12c. also. Montana yellow was shaded to 11c. to 11½c. Other prices lacked development.

Poppy—Replacement was higher and spot seed from Holland rose sharply to 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Polish was also ¼c. higher at 14c. to 14½c. Not much Dutch seed was available.

Spices

Allspice—The higher prices now prevailing on this Mexican article have turned many consumers again toward the produce of Jamaica and the latter material was higher last week.

Cassia—Honan scraped rolls were off a fraction to 16c. to 16½c. per pound and the same development came on Yunnan rolls. Unscraped goods lacked change. Saigons were especially steady.

Cinnamon—The market eased downward ½c. and spot quotations on No. 2 Ceylon spice ended last week at 21½c. to 22c. per pound.

Clove—This item was much firmer in all markets. Zanzibar futures advanced to 19½c. to 20c. per pound which also was quoted on spot stocks. Madagascar spice on spot rose to 19½c. to 20c. A deal of trading was put through on these price bases.

Nutmeg—Cabled prices came in higher once more. Spot quotations on West Indian material were advanced to 30c. to 31c. per pound and futures were 29c. to 30c. East Indians were much higher, spots becoming 44c. to 45c. and futures, 43c. to 44c. Numerous orders for goods to come forward were an excellent market support.

Pepper—The markets turned firmer and more active. Spot black pepper went to $1.35 to $1.36 per pound, though an occasional quote at $1.34 was noted at midweek. December arrivals became $1.34 to $1.35 in most instances. December-January shipment was $1.22 to $1.23 and January-March was almost uniformly $1.21 to $1.22. White pepper was tight and scarce at the higher level of $2.45 to $2.50 per pound.

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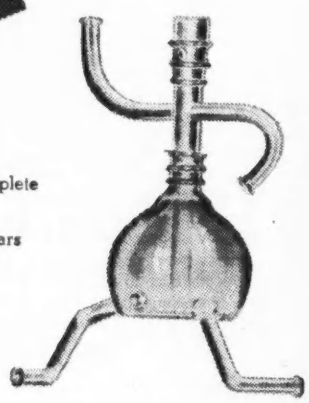

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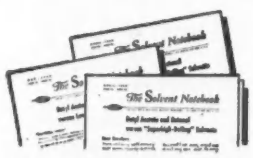

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Protective Coatings Materials

Imported casein and shellac declined and chemically-isolated soybean protein advanced in last week's market for coatings materials. At the same time, one maker of tricresyl phosphate announced reductions on coaltar and petroleum grades, effective today. The price index stood its ground at 196.4.

Chrome colors firmed at lower levels in the wake of recent reductions. Earth colors, also steady, were said to be in moderate demand. Pig lead remained quotationally unchanged, despite light inquiry. Offsetting the weakening influence were large government purchases and the calling of a strike at a major smelter. Pigment listings, of course, held their ground. Zinc and its derived pigments were also stable. However, the trade expected a rise in the metal, although there was uncertainty as to when this strength would make itself felt.

Better availability of devalued shellac forced down prices on the New York market during the period. Bleached grades were cut 2 cents per pound, as was lemon No. 2 lac. Lemon No. 1 was reduced 3 cents, and superfine was lowered one cent per pound. Interest here was said to be fair, though spotty. Natural resins were in slightly better demand.

Today one maker of tricresyl phosphate cuts coaltar and petroleum grades 4½ cents and 4 cents per pound, respectively. The action, announced late last week, was said to have been motivated by recent declines in cresylic acid.

In an inactive market, imported casein lost another one-quarter cent per pound last week. Domestic grades stood fast. Reports from Buenos Aires indicated that offers for an impending Japanese order were cropping up from new sources. In addition to New Zealand and Australia, already known to be anxious for the business, Uruguay was also said to have entered the picture. Furthermore, a number of Argentine grain houses, who have the advantage of preferential freight rates, were similarly reported to be dickering for the account. Chemically-isolated soybean protein, as previously announced, went up one-half cent per pound during the week.

Fifty-five paint and varnish wholesalers reported October dollar sales at $6,465,000, according to the Bureau of Census. This represented rises of 12 percent and 2 percent, respectively, over September and October, 1948. Forty-seven establishments reported October inventories by dollar value at $14,300,000, a gain of 2 percent over the previous month, but a loss of 9 percent from October of last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Soybean protein, chemically isolated, ½c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 2c. per lb.
refined, 2c. per lb.
Lemon, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
196.4	196.4	201.7	224.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—The Bureau of Mines reported October production at 99,403,000 pounds, which compares with September's revised output of 96,257,000 pounds and the 108,788,000 pounds turned out during September, 1948. Production during the first ten months of this year aggregated 1,021,985,000 pounds, as opposed to 1,078,740,000 pounds produced during the January-October period last year.

Shipments in October totaled 99,361,000 pounds, as against the revised total of 86,106,000 pounds for September and the 106,373,000 pounds shipped in September of 1948. Shipments during January-October this year amounted to 928,117,000 pounds, compared with 1,042,725,000 pounds shipped during the first ten months of last year.

Producers' stocks of carbon black at the close of October were reported at 210,188,000 pounds, against 210,146,000 pounds on hand on September 30 and 108,419,000 held on October 31, 1948. The Department of Commerce reported September exports at 20,148,000 pounds, which compares with 26,781,000 pounds sent abroad in October, last year. Exports during January-September this year aggregated 223,798,000 pounds, as opposed to 234,703,000 sent abroad during the corresponding ten-month period in 1948.

Chrome Colors—Prices stabilized at lower levels in the wake of recent reductions. Demand was reported good for this time of year. Stocks were ample all around.

Lead Pigments—Pigs held firm at 12c., New York, and at 11.80c. per pound, East St. Louis, last week. Metal sales remained light. However, offsetting this were large government purchases and the calling of a strike at a major smelter. Meanwhile, pigment schedules remained unchanged. Demand for white lead and lead oxides was said to be moderately good. There was no difficulty about supplies.

Titanium Dioxide—Prices were steady throughout last week's market. Demand continued at good levels. Stocks were said to be ample all around. The Department of Commerce reported that Ceylon plans to exploit ilmenite deposits near Trincomalee, one of the world's richest which is said to have a titanium-dioxide content of 50 percent. The Ceylon government is expected to seek tenders from foreign companies for the engineering operations.

Zinc Oxide—The metal stood its ground at 9¾c. per pound for slabs, East St. Louis. The trade reported that demand was good, tending to give zinc a strong undertone. In fact, it was said that special high-grade metal was definitely in short supply. Observers were of the opinion that a price rise would probably be forthcoming, but they were uncertain as to when it might come about. Meanwhile, call for supplies of the oxide remained heavy.

Fillers and Extenders

Mica—Importations last week were reported at 2,516 cases of mica from Calcutta, London and Rio de Janeiro. Market conditions were relatively unchanged. Supplies were good. Demand was fair. Prices were maintained, although it was expected in some quarters that upward adjustments might be forthcoming at year-end.

Natural Resins

The New York market was without special feature last week. Demand continued to move up slightly. With the exception of Singapore No. 1, all gums were in reasonably good supply. Open market quotations were still unavailable, but it was said that the situation was nearing stabilization. Importations during the period totaled 1,852 baskets and 211 bags of copal gum from Macassar and 45 bags of sandarac from London.

Shellac—Offerings of devalued shellac were on the increase in New York last week, driving down prices all along the line. Bleached grades, both bonedry and refined, declined 2c. per pound. Lemon

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: October

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in October, 1949, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $75,806,688. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Included are data on sales of water-thinned paints and nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1948 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1949—October	$75,806,688	$39,930,200	$28,673,267	$21,337,853	$7,335,414	$7,203,221
Total, *10 months	817,367,440	453,555,681	284,558,114	214,340,437	70,367,154	79,253,645
1948—October	81,759,386	42,458,659	31,589,733	24,068,832	7,520,901	7,710,994
Total, 10 months	914,333,838	495,671,508	329,377,572	252,392,525	77,008,682	90,542,793

* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Imperial Zinc Yellow
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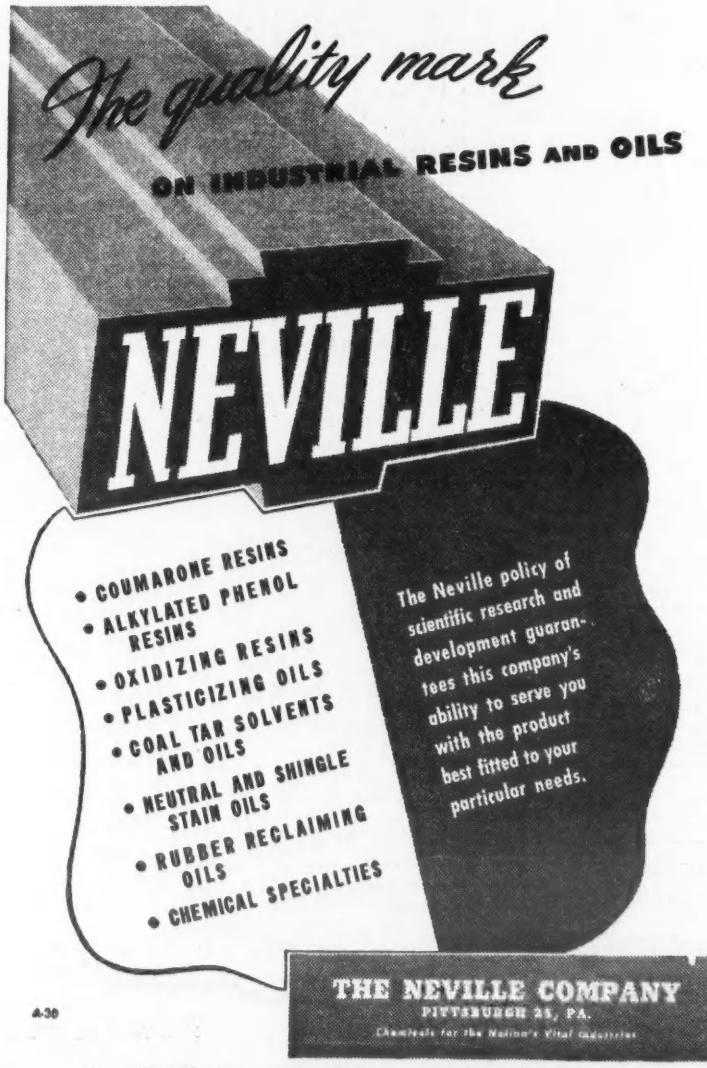
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	Color, Barrett	Softening Point, °F.	Iodine Number
PANAREZ 1-190	27	180-200	200 min.
PANAREZ 3-210	7	200-220	180 min.
PANAREZ 6-210	3	200-220	175 min.

PAN AMERICAN CHEMICALS

PAN AMERICAN DIVISION

Pan American Refining Corp

122 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Plant Texas City, Texas

No. 1 was 3c. lower, while the No. 2 grade sank 2c. per pound. Superfine dropped 1c. TN lac was unchanged, but was described as weak. The Calcutta market, meanwhile, remained quiet and steady. Call was said to be fair, though spotty. The trade looked for some letdown in business within the next week to ten days, a customary development during the period of inventory taking. Arrivals during the period totaled 190 bags of button-lac, 1,343 bags of seedlac, 37 packages, 1,424 bags and 20 cases of shellac from Calcutta, Hamburg, Rotterdam, London and Genoa. Following are current market quotations:—Bleached, bonedry, 58½c. to 61c.; bleached, refined, 68½c. to 71c.; lemon No. 1, 53c. to 54c.; lemon No. 2, 52c. to 53c.; superfine, 51c. to 52c., and TN, 49c. to 50c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Tricresyl Phosphate—One producer late last week announced reductions of 4½c. and 4c. per pound on coaltar and petroleum grades, respectively, the new schedules to become effective today. It was stated that current plasticizer listings take into account all recent declines in cresylic acid. As a result of the action, prices of this maker on petroleum and coaltar types are identical, as follows:—Carload, 30½c.; l.c.l., 31c., and tanks, 29c. per pound. These quotations are on a delivered basis East of the Rocky Mountains and are freight equalized with St. Louis in the West.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine casein fell off another ¼c. per pound in New York during the week, with demand reported somewhat easier. Uncertainty in Buenos Aires over the impending Japanese order was cited as a primary reason for the weakness. As to the order itself, offers were said to be cropping up from a number of new sources. In addition to New Zealand and Australia, previously known to be anxious for the business, Uruguay was also reported to have entered the picture. Furthermore, a number of Argentine grain houses, who have the advantage of preferential freight rates, were similarly said to be dickering for this casein account.

Imported casein was quoted at 18½c. to 18¾c. per pound, ex dock, New York. Domestic grades were unchanged, at 23c. to 23½c. for standard quality and at 23c. to 24c. per pound for premium.

Offerings of French casein were noted at 19½c. to 19¾c. per pound for lactic and at 26c. for rennet. However since there was little of this material available, these prices were considered largely nominal. Importations during the period totaled 5,500 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Glue—The Bureau of Census reported that green bone glue production in September rose 32 percent. Hide glue output was put at 4,157,196 pounds in September, which compares with 4,451,864 pounds turned out in August and 2,672,569 pounds produced in July. Shipments of green bone glue in September declined 15 percent, compared with a rise of 114 percent during the preceding month. Hide glue shipments in September aggregated 4,935,745 pounds, compared with 4,102,375 pounds shipped in August and 2,367,838 pounds shipped in July. Green bone glue stocks declined 25 percent in September, compared with a 29 percent drop reported at the close of August. Stocks of hide glue were reported at 13,950,855 pounds on September 30, 14,729,414 pounds on August 31 and 14,379,925 pounds on July 31. Importations last week totaled 4,819 bags of bones from Buenos Aires and Montevideo, 563 bags, 52 bales and 317 tons of gluestock from Liverpool, Manchester, Trujillo and Rosario.

Soybean Protein—As per previous announcements, the price of chemically-isolated last week went up ½c. per pound. Following are current market listings:—40,000 pounds, 19c.; 20,000 pounds, 19¼c., and smaller lots, 19½c. to 23c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended December 3 averaged $19.66 per standard barrel of 435 pounds for gum purchased outright and $20.30 for gum processed for the Commodity Credit Corporation, according to the Department of Agriculture. The weighted average price paid for all gum was $19.95 per barrel as compared with $20.34 for the previous week.

The 21 reporting plants received 18,915 standard barrels of commercial gum and 15,607 barrels of loan gum, a total of 34,522 barrels of 1,644 barrels per plant as compared with 1,295 barrels at the same plants a week ago.

The estimated turpentine contents of the gum were 8.35 gallons for loan gum, 8.64 gallons for commercial gum, or an average of 8:50 gallons. Rosin contents were 294.1 pounds for loan, 295.1 for commercial, or an average of 294.6.

The percent of gum by grades was:—WW, loan 0, commercial 1, average 0; WG, loan 3, commercial 4, average 4; N, loan 26, commercial 27, average 26; M, loan 51, commercial 36, average 43; K and below, loan 20, commercial 32, average 27.

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended December 9 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.					
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday
B	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$7.10 $7.85
D	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.10 7.85
E	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	7.35 8.10
F	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	7.35 8.10
G	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	7.35 8.10
H	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	7.35 8.10
I	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	7.35 8.10
K	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	7.35 8.10
M	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	7.35 8.10
N	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	7.35 8.10
WG	6.66	6.66	6.66	6.66	6.66	7.55 8.30
WW	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	7.65 8.40
X	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	7.65 8.40
	Drums					
Sales						
Receipts	61	1,734	334	202	174	
Shipments					1,494	
Stocks	32,150	33,884	34,218	34,420	33,100	

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday
Per gal.	.39½	.39½	.39½	.39½	.39½	.47½ .56
Sales, bbls.	160	...	...	320	...	
Receipts, bbls.	613	...	28	532	377	
Shipments, bbls.	167	39	16	...	533	
Stocks, bbls.	10,385	10,346	10,358	10,890	10,734	

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In Glidden Sales Post

George S. Forbes has been appointed manager of the Cleveland industrial sales division of the Glidden Company, to succeed Edward C. Shurtleff, who has retired. Mr. Forbes joined the company in 1939, served in various sales capacities, and has been Mr. Shurtleff's assistant since July of this year.

N. E. Paint Groups Plan Joint Xmas Party Dec. 15

The New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, the New England Paint and Varnish Production Club and the Paint Salesmen's Club of New England will hold their twelfth annual joint Christmas party at the Statler hotel, Boston, on December 15. Elmer H. Kroepel, C. K. Williams & Co., is chairman of the committee for the affair.

Glyco Moves Chicago Office

Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., moved its Chicago office to the Tribune Tower building, 35 North Michigan avenue, on December 5. The telephone number at the new location is Whitehall 4-5747. Dr. George H. Goodyear continues as manager of the branch.

Paint, Varnish Exchange Club Elects Joachim Head

The Paint and Varnish Exchange Club elected Benjamin Joachim, president of Joachim Research Laboratories, New York, president at a recent meeting. Other officers chosen were:—Vice-president, Jack Binswanger, vice-president of Thompson Porcelite Paint Company, Philadelphia; secretary, Dana Johnson, chief chemist of the Art Crayon Company, Brooklyn, and treasurer, Thomas Curran, Payson Corporation, New York. Named to the board of directors, in addition to the officers, was Benjamin Einhorn, Adelphi Paint & Color Works.

Cleveland Paint Club To Meet December 15

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet at the Cleveland hotel on December 15. The featured speaker will be Louis Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press, who will deliver an address entitled "What Price Progress," in which he will present information on the progress of post war reconstruction gathered during a recent tour of European countries.

Trade Briefs

Sherwin-Williams Company plans to distribute new illuminated plastic store front signs to its dealers throughout the country.

Dewatex Manufacturing Corporation, New York, has formed a new division to take over the sales and distribution of its newly developed product, "Asphalt-Seal."

Monsanto Chemical Company has published a technical bulletin describing the development of a speed bake white synthetic for reflecting surfaces of lighting fixtures.

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has published a new guide to its line of resins for use in surface coatings and printing inks. Copies may be obtained from the coating resins department at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

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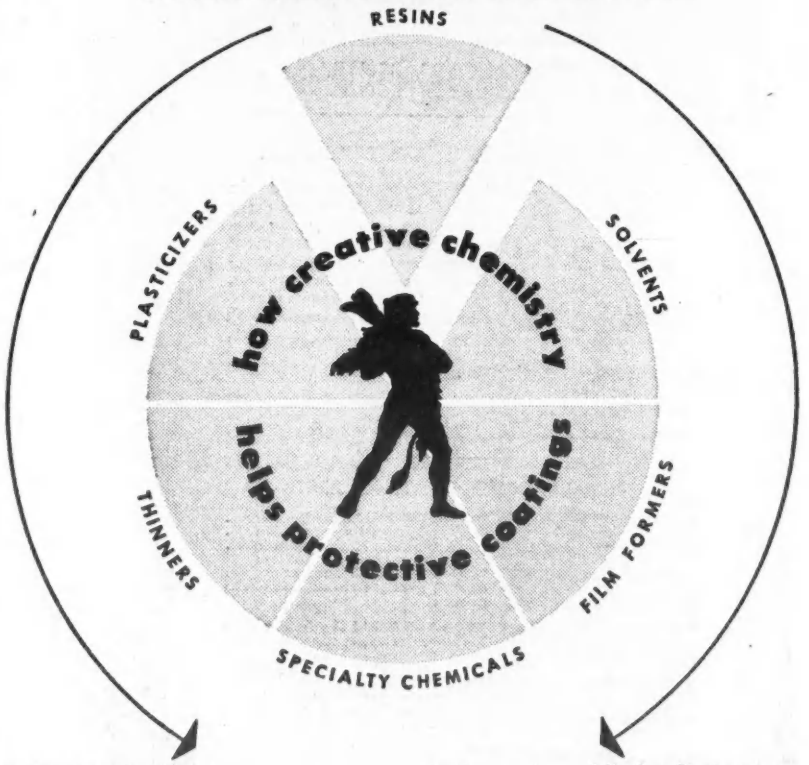

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RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

Putnam NAM President; Bennett Board Chairman

The National Association of Manufacturers elected C. A. Putnam, president of the Markem Machine Company, Keene, N. H., president for 1950 last week in New York. He succeeds Wallace F. Bennett, president of Bennett's, paint manufacturer, Salt Lake City, Utah, who becomes chairman of the board of directors.

Included on the new list of directors of the association are:—V. F. Mueller, president, Deer-o Paints & Chemicals, Ltd., Phoenix, Ariz.; Frank McLister, president, Kohler McLister Paint Company, Denver, Colo.; Norman E. Elsas, president, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Neil McElroy, president, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; James L. Myers, president, Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company, Cleveland, Ohio; John W. Newton, vice-president and manager, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Beaumont, Tex., and J. Warren Kinsman, vice-president, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

N.Y. Paint Club Plans Synthetic Resins Course

The technical training committee of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has announced that a lecture course on the "Chemistry of Synthetic Resins, High Polymers and Related Products" will be conducted by the Newark College of Engineering, starting about the first of February. Designed for men with a background in organic chemistry, the course will feature the following speakers, among others:—

Dr. C. H. Knauss on the chemistry of synthetic resins; W. F. Whitescarver on melamines and ureas; Dr. D. S. Herr on allyls, newer ketones, petroleum resins and related products; C. W. Patton on vinyls and vinyl derivatives, and an authority on synthetic rubbers and latices from Akron.

Dow Names Christensen Chi. Plastic Sales Head

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has appointed Max Christensen supervisor of plastic sales for the Chicago territory, to succeed Floyd J. Gunn, who was recently named head of coatings sales, with headquarters in Midland. Mr. Christensen joined the company in 1945 and has served as coatings salesman in the Chicago territory since 1946. He was formerly affiliated with Swift & Co.

Bids Wanted

Acetic Acid, glacial, 4,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5863, December 21.

Aniline, technical, one drum, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) December 14.

Aqua Ammonia, concentrated, 270,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5866, December 28.

Bauxite, dried ore, 1,000 tons, Army Engineers Corps (Washington 25) invitation CIVENG-45, December 22.

Benzol, 1,300 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5890, December 28.

Bromochloromethane, 2,275 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 096-212, December 21.

Calcium carbide, 920,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5844, December 29.

Calcium hydroxide, 40,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5870, December 22.

Cleaner, typewriter, 28,000 four-ounce bottles, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5899, December 29; wooden floors, 4,000 gallons, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 2046, December 28.

Compressed gases, acetylene, 1,500 cubic feet, and oxygen, 1,220 cubic feet, Federal Detention Headquarters (427 West St., N. Y. 14) invitation 7-1162, December 13.

DDT, powder, 20,000 pounds, Panama Canal (Washington 25) invitation C-5935, December 19.

Dextrose, 3,432 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 256, December 22.

Disinfectant, germicide and fungicide, 1,530 gallons, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 256, December 22.

Edible fats, margarine, 1,950 pounds, Federal Reformatory for Women (Alderson, W. Va.) invitation 6-2348, December 16; vegetable lard substitute, 1,000 pounds, invitation 6-2349, December 16; oleomargarine, 187,525 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 2091, December 14.

Fire extinguisher charges, foam type V, 2,400, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5856, December 28.

Glycerin, 189,000 pounds various deliveries, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 260, December 15.

Hectograph clay, 1,500 pounds, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9453, December 16.

Hydrochloric acid, 468,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5861, December 29.

Injections, ethyl iodophenylundecylenate, heparin, carbachol for veterinary use, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 257, December 22; epinephrine, phenolsulphonthalein, posterior pituitary, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-41, December 20; sodium amytal, Halloran Veterans Hospital (Staten Island, N. Y.) invitation 50-294, December 14.

Isopropyl alcohol, 35,460 gallons, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 256, December 22.

Ink remover, laundry, 700 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Oakland 14, Calif.) invitation 95, December 29.

Linseed oil, alkali-refined, 3,875 gallons, raw, 4,400 gallons, replacement, 1,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50-036, December 23.

Lubricating oil, extreme pressure, 2,600 pounds, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9453, December 16: 2,496 six-ounce containers, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation M-54, December 20.

Mildew preventive tablets, volatile, 3,500 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 729, December 22.

Monoethylaniline, 85,000 pounds, U. S. Navy Purchasing Office (Washington 25) invitation 2089-A, December 19.

Neoprene base putty, 600 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 9584, December 21.

Paint, enamel, 1,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 9796, December 19; **various,** 3,150 gallons, invitation 50016, December 15.

Paint preparatory compound, 8,000 pounds, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1) schedule 13884-A-1, December 16.

Paint remover, 4,100 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50027, December 27.

Penicillin, G crystalline, oral, 1,500 bottles of 250,000 units, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 279, December 20; procaine, 7,200 ten-cc ampuls, Panama Canal (Washington 25) invitation C-5934, December 15; for aqueous injection, through June 30, 1950, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-43, December 16.

Phosphating compound, 27,675 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield 1, Mass.) invitation 41, January 3.

Photographic developer, paper, 1,000 cans, and film, 950 cans, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 0381-458, December 21.

Rubber cement, synthetic, 3,300 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,040, December 22.

Shellac, orange flake, 4,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (Mobile, Ala.) invitation ENG-28, December 20.

Soap, grit, 80,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5896, December 29; laundry, 200,000 pounds, invitation 5884, December 23; powdered hand, 11,000 pounds invitation 5883, part 1, December 29; toilet, borax compound, 55,000 pounds, invitation 5883, part 2, December 29; powder, 1,150,000 pounds, various deliveries, invitation 5882, December 28.

Sodium sulphate, anhydrous, 20,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5894, December 26.

Sweeping compound, 80,000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 2047, December 16.

Tablets, estrogenic substance, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 252, December 20; dicalcium phosphate, digitosin, ferrous sulphate, invitation 255, December 21; racinic amphetamone sulphate, ascorbic acid, papaverine hydrochloride, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-42, December 22.

Trichloroethylene, vapor-degreasing, 42,900 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5869, December 30.

Wax, liquid solvent type, 6,000 gallons Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 2045, December 16; water emulsion, floor, 220 gallons, Veterans Hospital (Louisville 2, Ky.) invitation 50-188, December 16.

Wood preservative, water repellent, 32,585 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,034, December 29.

Cabot Publishes Brochure

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has published a brochure entitled "Cabot Carbon Blacks Under the Electron Microscope." Profusely illustrated with photomicrographs, the book outlines typical analytical properties of the company's line of color, ink and rubber blacks. The publication also contains a descriptive section on the electron microscope along with a summary of the analytical procedure used in the testing of carbon blacks.

Trade Briefs

William J. Rothemich, president of R-B-H Dispersions Division, Interchemical Corporation, has completed the advanced management program of the graduate school of business administration at Harvard University.

Society of the Plastics Industry has developed a complete prefabricated packaged booth for the use of small plastics manufacturers at the 1950 National Plastics Exposition, to be held at Navy Pier, Chicago, on March 28 to 31.

Advanced by Pitts. Glass

Clarence J. Krueger has been appointed production manager of the paint division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh. Associated with the firm since 1927, Mr. Krueger has served as assistant divisional director of the Ditzler Color Division during the past three years. In his new capacity he will make his headquarters at the company's Pittsburgh offices.

Petroleum Derivatives

Apart from the elimination or reduction of certain fuel oil discounts, prices were maintained in last week's market for petroleum derivatives. Call for aromatics remained excellent, while demand for aliphatics was said to be holding its own.

The market position of petroleum toluol and xylol continued without change during the period. There was no letup in interest, these materials moving in good volume. However, the trade remained convinced that some slackening in business would crop up shortly, a development attributed less to the resumption of operations by coaltar producers than to the fact that year-end inventory taking customarily brings on a decline in sales. A similar situation prevailed in higher boilers and blends.

Quotations on aliphatics were maintained, notwithstanding recent reductions on gasoline along the Eastern Seaboard. Business was reported to be at a normal pace. Supplies were ample all along the line. With the exception of LPG's, which continued short because of the Winter load, lighter fractions were well stocked. Listings were maintained.

Both petrolatum and white mineral oil were reported in excellent supply during the period. Demand was good, although sales of the former to foreign customers were said to be running into dollar problems.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—There was no letup in demand for petroleum toluol and xylol last week. It was expected that some cutback in buying might crop up shortly, an anticipated development based less on resumption of operations by coaltar producers than on the fact that year-end inventory taking customarily brings a slackening of interest. Meanwhile, shipments moved in good volume during the period.

Call for higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends continued without abatement during the past week. Supplies were excellent right down the line, notwithstanding the excellence of demand. Sellers were still of the opinion that business would fall off somewhat within the next few weeks, although there was no sign of such a development during the period. Listings were on a par with previous levels.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Buying interest remained at a reasonably good pace during the week. Supplies were ample all around. Prices were without variance, although sellers were reported to be keeping a weather eye on the gasoline situation, which was weaker along the East Coast. Meanwhile, Philadelphia marketers held fast at 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Other East Coast producers named 14c. per gallon, tanks. Group 3 suppliers were at 10⅞c. per gallon for tankcars.

Lacquer Diluent—Demand was reported to be holding up pretty well for this time of year. Stocks remained virtually unchanged, continuing plentiful all along the line. The price structure was firm, although gasoline, which is closely tied to aliphatics, recently weakened along the Eastern Seaboard. East Coast sellers quoted lacquer diluent at 16c. per gallon for tankcars, while group 3 producers ranged in price from 11⅛c. to 12⅛c. per gallon, tanks.

Mineral Spirits—Quotations held their ground last week, notwithstanding recent East Coast reductions on gasoline. Philadelphia sellers named 13c. per gallon, tanks. Other East Coast makers were 1c. per gallon higher, or 14c., tankcars. In group 3, the prevailing listing ranged from 9⅞c. to 10⅜c. per gallon, tanks.

Rubber Solvents—The supply position remained good in all areas during the past seven-day period. Consuming inquiry was reported fairly active. Listings remained unchanged, notwithstanding recent gasoline lowerings on the East Coast. Group 3 makers named 10⅜c. to 11⅜c. per gallon, tanks, while Eastern marketers were at 15c. per gallon, tankcars.

Stoddard Solvent—There was no substantial change in the market position of this aliphatic material during the period. Prices held firm in the wake of recent East Coast declines in gasoline. The Philadelphia quotation remained at 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Elsewhere along the Eastern Seaboard the price was 1c. higher, or 14c. per gallon, tanks. In group 3, listings ranged from 10⅜c. to 10⅞c. per gallon, tankcars. Call was moderately good. Supplies were ample all around.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—Demand remained at good levels last week. Supplies were in ready availability to all buyers. Despite the decline in East Coast gasoline listings, prices on this aliphatic held steady. East Coast sellers named 15c. per gallon for tankcars, while group 3 marketers were at 10⅞c. to 11⅜c. per gallon, tanks.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

Heptane—The price structure was maintained last week. Stocks were readily available to all buyers. Consuming inquiry remained at moderate levels.

Hexane—Demand continued fair during the period under review. Offerings were plentiful all around. Quotations were without feature, holding firm.

LPG's—Both butane and propane remained in severely short supply during the past seven days, due primarily to the heavy Winter load, especially in the group 3 area. Prices were without change, continuing at 2½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, for propane and at 4c. per gallon, same basis, for butane. Storage facilities for both materials were still at a premium.

Pentane—There was no change in the market position of this lighter fraction during the week. Buying was only fair. Stocks were excellent. Prices were stable.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average crude-oil production (including lease condensate) for the week ended November 26 at 5,192,000 barrels, or 19,000 barrels below the comparable total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,331,000 barrels were 39,000 barrels above the level of the preceding week. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 471,000 barrels, compared with 449,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Fuel Oil—A discount of 3/5c. per gallon on No. 2 oil, which has prevailed in the New York area during the past several months, was reduced by half last week, bringing the Bayonne listing up to 8.3c. per gallon, tanks. At the same time a similar discount on kerosene was eliminated entirely, moving the Bayonne posting up to 9c. per gallon, tankcars.

Petrolatum—Stocks remained ample all around last week. Demand was good for the most part, although sales to foreign customers were still running into dollar problems. The price structure was maintained at previous levels.

White Mineral Oil — There was no change in quotations last week, and none was expected in the immediate future. Supplies were in ready availability. Consuming inquiry continued good.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The market for solvents and diluents continues unchanged with supplies ample and movements normal for this season of the year. Cleaning solvent quoted at 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area; lacquer diluent named at 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent quoted from 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, same basis.

Increased activity is noted here this week on lighter fractions, although movements are below normal for this late in the year due to continued warm weather in Coastal and inland regions. Propane quoted at 5.8c. per gallon and butane at 6.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area.

The market for high melting point waxes continues steady with good availability of all grades. Prices unchanged as follows:—140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery San Francisco, 6.95c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, same basis, 7.15c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, same basis, 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices in order named above posted at 6.6c., 6.8c. and 7.25c. per pound.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 26 totaled 256,409,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 256,374,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 35,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 51,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 86,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats last week was spotty and lacked volume. Prices were unchanged and generally steady for most varieties. In the edible group peanut oil was the firmest on the list and advanced fractionally. Corn oil also was higher. Palm oil was firmer, reflecting the increased cost of replacements. Crude cottonseed oil was unsettled and a fractional advance was not sustained. Bleachable cottonseed oil futures were mixed and under selling pressure due to the increase of 500,000 bales in cotton production indicated in the final government crop report. Price index was slightly higher at 109.7, compared with 187.3 for the corresponding week last year.

Coconut oil remained steady with copra, though buying interest was reported slow. Soybean oil was unchanged and irregular with beans.

Trading in tallow and grease was limited to small quantities for domestic requirements for prompt delivery at unchanged quotations. Export inquiry was fairly active, with actual business materially lighter than heretofore. Grease and tallow oils were reduced fractionally as a result of the recent decline in the basic materials.

Heavy trading was reported in edible olive oil for shipment from Mediterranean countries at sharp price concessions, which depressed the local market and firm bids it was stated could have shaded quotations for oil on the spot. Commercial olive oil and olive foots also were easy for shipment.

Offerings of tung oil for nearby delivery continued scarce and were firmly held at prevailing levels. Consuming inquiry was less active last week, but the market remained in a strong position. Dehydrated castor oil was firm and unchanged. Linseed oil was inactive and could have been shaded for tankcar quantities.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was active last week, and despite weakness of lard and the increase of 500,000 bales in cotton production, the market displayed a steady undertone. The government cotton crop report brought out liquidation and selling of December and deferred deliveries. Lower lard and grains also were easy. However, oil price fluctuations were narrow and net declines were limited during the week.

Crude oil was unsettled, with sales at 10¼c. per pound, tankcars, in the Southeast and Valley and later at 10c. Trading took place at 9¾c., Texas.

Final government crop report indicated 1949 cotton production of 16,034,000 bales, as of December 1, compared with 15,524,000 bales, November 1 and of 14,877,000 bales (revised) in 1948. The 1938-47 average is 11,306,000 bales. Cottonseed 1949 production was placed at 6,477,000 tons against 5,945,000 tons (revised) in 1948 and 4,631,000 tons, the 1938-47 average.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended December 9 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	228	12.55	12.23	12.24@12.40
January				12.24N
March	409	12.60	12.20	12.27@12.31
May	515	12.63	12.21	12.29S
July	451	12.65	12.22	12.30S
September	224	12.47	12.17	12.23@12.25
October	44	12.25	12.15	12.10@12.15

Total sales, 1,931 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 10c. per pound, tankcars, Valley and Texas. Crude soybean oil was 10c. bid for tankcars, Valley. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent old process quoted at $62 per ton, Memphis. Cottonseed cake, 41 protein, 5 fat held at $56.50 to $57.50 per ton, Mississippi mills and $63, f.a.s. New Orleans. Cottonseed hulls, $5 per ton, December-January.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, 2c. per lb.
Palm oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Grease oils, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
109.7	109.4	107.4	187.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Linseed Oil

Quietness prevailed in this market last week. Consumers showed little interest in replacements for prompt or forward delivery. Raw oil was quotably unchanged at 17.30c. per pound, tankcars, Zone 3, December forward, with occasional sales reported at 17c. and 17.10c. per pound tankcars for January forward delivery.

Minneapolis.—There was a fair demand for linseed oil in small fill-in lots. Buying was somewhat curtailed by the coming holidays but there was a fair to good inquiry for oil for shipment in the first quarter of 1950. Some of the medium and large buyers had bids in the market at well under the list price of 16.5c. per pound and there was some business at the inside price of 16.5c. per pound. There were rumors, unconfirmed, of sales at 16.4c. bracket —for deferred shipment—and some of the bids on round lots were said to be at this price or even lower. While new buying was slow there was no halting the use of oil and a steady flow of shipping orders kept oil moving into consumers' hands at a high seasonal rate. Mill production was well maintained at close to capacity.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	9,000,000	4,620,000
Since Sept. 1	142,220,000	106,138,000

Flaxseed—Trading was moderate, chiefly for selected grade for prompt shipment. Market remained steady.

Minneapolis.—Supplies of flaxseed for the December-January crush appeared to be ample, at least crusher buyers were more or less indifferent to the small country offerings. Prices were mixed. Buyers from time to time paid top price of $3.95 for selected quality northern seed and passed up the rest of the offerings. Bids on poor quality seed were reduced 10c. to $3.70 a bushel without attracting any offerings. No sales were reported at the reduced bid and seed that was not coming up to par appeared to be going into storage or seeking a home outside of crusher buying channels. Interest in future offerings of flax was only fair and sellers had to work hard to make sales. Bid prices were at $3.95 for December shipment, $3.97 for January and $3.99 for February arrival. Some buyers were taking seed in all positions but managing to average $3.97 on purchases for the three-month period. Snow and cold weather hit the Upper Midwest flax belt before fall moisture got a chance to soak into the ground. The subsoil moisture reserve was quite light and outlook was for a poor situation in the spring, unless early rains help plantings.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	Receipts 1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	Shipments 1948-49
This week	294,100	374,000	86,700	265,200
Since Sept. 1	12,302,700	27,858,000	1,184,000	6,506,500

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Business was reported moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and firm, reflecting the strength of castor beans.

Coconut—There was little interest in replacements last week. Crude oil was unchanged and steady at 13¾c. to 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for December and 13½c., January shipment.

Copra—Prompt shipment was offered at

Cottonseed Crush Larger: October

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during October and September, 1949, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Oct., 1949	Sept., 1949
	Tons	
Receipts	1,382,294	1,248,093
Crushed	748,269	585,732
Stocks at mills	1,574,820	940,795

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	242,687,000	184,291,000
Stocks at mills	62,161,000	41,649,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	178,666,000	113,309,000
Factory and whse. stocks	125,176,000	69,708,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	334,030	253,760
Stocks at mills	116,912	96,070

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	174,448	140,410
Stocks at mills	124,264	111,394

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	*226,922	182,033
Stocks at mills	†185,970	140,171

* Includes 57,367 bales first cut, 150,073 bales second cut, and 19,482 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 617.1; first cut 601.4; second cut, 626.3; and mill run, 592.6 pounds.

† Includes 35,620 bales first cut, 139,352 bales second cut, and 11,998 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

$180 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Trading was reported slow.

Corn—This market was steady and crude oil was sold at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quiet and nominal at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Olive—Consuming demand for edible oil was limited to small lots for immediate needs. Prices for spot delivery were unchanged, while liberal offerings at concessions for 30-day delivery continued to depress the market. Interest in commercial oil and foots also was inactive, and prompt shipment was merely nominal at $1.50 per gallon, drums and 12c. ex-dock, New York basis, respectively. Olive oil production in France during the 1949-50 season is expected to amount to approximately 9,900 to 11,000 short tons of edible oil and about 1,100 to 1,700 tons of inedible oil, according to a report from the American Consulate General, Marseille. Last season's outturn is placed at 2,000 tons of edible and 400 of inedible.

Palm—Market was firmer with the higher cost of replacements and quotations were raised ⅛c. Tankcars were quoted at 10.25c. per pound, spot, New York, and drums, 11¼c.

Peanut—This market was the strongest in the vegetable oil list. Prices were advanced ½c. and sales of crude took place at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Offerings were reduced due to the smaller peanut releases by the government. Last week peanuts for about 43 tankcars of oil were allocated. Refined oil was firmer at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—This market was irregular. Early advances of ¼c. were not sustained. Crude oil was sold at 10⅛c. and 10c. bid per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, December shipment; January-March was offered at 10c. and bid 9¾c. Refined oil ranged from 12¾c. to 13c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, according to seller.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended December 9 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	7	10.12	9.90	10.00@10.12
January	6	10.00	10.00	9.85@10.00
February	..	....	....	9.65@9.85
March	13	9.75	9.50	9.75@9.75
April	..	....	....	9.50@9.70
May	13	9.65	9.51	9.56@9.60
June	..	....	....	9.51@9.60
July	6	9.56	9.50	9.56S
August	..	....	....	9.40@9.60
September	..	....	....	9.10@9.35
October	..	....	....	8.90@9.25
November	..	....	....	9.10N

Total sales, 45 tankcars.

Tung—While consuming inquiry was less active, the market remained firm. Tankcars ranged from 26¼c. to 26½c. per pound, New York, December-January delivery, according to seller, and 26c. for February-March. Domestic producers were practically out of the market and tankcars were merely nominal at 26c. to 27c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills. Imports at New York last week were reported at 224 tons and 2,610 drums from China and 810 tons and 250 drums from the Argentine.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Consuming inquiry lacked snap and was reported chiefly for small lots for immediate needs. Market was unchanged and steady. Export demand was fairly active for choice white grease and sales were reported at 6½c. per pound.

Lard—Market was easier and off ¼c. per pound, with grains. Trading was light and spotty. Cash lard was quoted at 9⅝c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—While business was light, the market remained steady at unchanged quotations. Consumers purchased fair sized lots for prompt delivery. Export inquiry was fairly active, with business inactive.

Animal Oils

Degras—Moderate demand was reported for crude and refined grades. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Grease Oils—Market was easier and reduced ¼c. per pound. Demand was light and routine.

Neatsfoot Oil—Trading was fair, chiefly for immediate needs. Quotations were unchanged.

Oleo Oil—Consuming inquiry was im-

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proved and the market remained steady. Extra was quoted at 16c. per pound, tierces, New York delivery.

Tallow Oil—Prices were cut ¼c. per pound. Acidless oil ranged from 10¾c. to 11¼c. per pound, tierces, as to quantity.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was slow. Tanked oil was quoted at 9c. to 10c. per pound, drums, New York, according to quantity.

Fish—Business was reported routine. Refined oil remained steady and unchanged. Crude menhaden oil nominal at 6c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic coast and crude sardine, 6¼c. to 6½c.

Los Angeles.—The trade saw some activity in sardine oil early this week at 6c. per pound but later developments rendered the market dull with 6c. bids and 6½c. and 6¼c. asked, with limited offerings. No trading was noted in tuna oil last week. Limited offers were made at 4.5c. to 4.75c. per pound. No settlement was reached between canners and the union boat owners prior to the light-of-moon period and fishing has been nil. There appears to be a good chance for settlement during this particular moon phase and fishing is expected to continue at the next moon change. There are no predictions as to the possible success of fishing this late in the season but the boat owners appear willing to continue if an agreement with the canners is reached. The Monterey area reports fishing very slow prior to the moon change with boats extending further south than previously. Total landings on pilchards for the San Francisco, Monterey and San Pedro areas through December 5 were 225,592 tons compared to 105,851 tons for the same period last year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand was slow. Domestic consumption has been light and inquiry for export was not active in southeastern area. There have been several export sales of cottonsced cake from Texas. Forty-one percent loose slab cake was sold at $57 per ton f.o.b. Valley, for December shipment with January-February quoted about $1 less. Sacked cottonseed meal 41 percent held at $63 basis Memphis and $61 basis middle Delta area for December-January shipment; at $66 Georgia points and $65 South Carolina; 36 percent cottonseed meal is $5 per ton less. Very little cottonseed meal has been offered out of Alabama and Georgia with offerings fairly light from the Carolinas.

Linseed Meal—Active demand continued for spot delivery. Offers were light and the market firm.

Minneapolis.—Spot demand for linseed meal was quite good, especially for the 34 percent old process and there was little or nothing available. A good business in 36 percent meal kept crushers busy and prices advanced to $67.50 to $68.50 per ton. Demand for January meal was a little sharper and crushers were asking $66 to $67. The 24,600,000 pounds of meal shipped from Minneapolis last week is thought to be an all time record for meal shipments in any like period in modern crushing history.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	24,660,000	12,340,000
Since Sept. 1	286,870,000	216,160,000

Peanut Meal—Market was stronger last week. Supplies of meal were smaller. Last week the government released peanuts to produce from 1,900 to 2,000 tons meal, compared to approximately 1,700 tons released the previous week. Domestic demand continued good and exporters also were in the market. Old process peanut meal 45 percent was quoted at $63 per ton December; $64 January basis South Georgia and South Alabama points and 45 percent new process $59.50 December-February shipment.

Soybean Meal—Trading fairly active with a slightly stronger market. Forty-one or 44 percent bulk meal was quoted at $62.50 December, $63 January forward, basis Decatur. Sacked 44 percent meal was held at $65 per ton basis, West Tennessee and 41 percent at $66 basis Mississippi Valley points, December-January shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—This market remained steady, with the firmness of the crude grades. Offerings for shipment were well held, especially for Brazilian and Chilean. Refined grades were without change.

Candelilla—Small lot buying was indicated for spot delivery. Quotations were maintained for crude and refined grades at former levels.

Carnauba—While business was spotty, the market remained on a steady basis. Offers for shipment were quotably unchanged. Supplies on the spot also were well held.

Ouricury—Tight supply conditions stiffened the price of refined and stocks on the spot were lifted to 77c. to 78c. per pound, as to quantity.

Obituaries

William N. Davis

William N. Davis, former vice-president of the Phillips Petroleum Company and a member of its executive committee, died December 5 in Summit, N. J. He was seventy-six years old.

Mr. Davis, an engineer, lived in Bartlesville, Okla., from 1904 to 1946 and was associated with the late H. V. Foster in the oil business for several years. He became a director of the Phillips company in 1924 and a vice-president in 1925. He retired in 1937.

Walter E. Lannefeld

Walter E. Lannefeld, retired vice-president of Lever Brothers Company, died December 4 at his home in Arlington, Mass. He was sixty-eight years old. He joined the N. K. Fairbank Company, soap manufacturer, in Chicago in 1902 as a clerk and rose to operating manager. He became assistant to the president of the National Aniline & Chemical Company in 1919 and assumed a similar post with Lever Brothers in 1923. He became vice-president in 1930.

Charles A. Loring

Charles A. Loring, sr., vice-president of Gilman Brothers, Inc., wholesale druggist firm, Boston, died December 1. He was seventy-seven years old. During his business career he had also been with North American Dye Corporation and Lehn & Fink. He was a member of the National Wholesale Druggists Association's board of control from 1933 through 1935. He served as its chairman in 1935. In 1931 he was a vice-president of the NWDA.

Walter B. Wooden

Walter B. Wooden, associate general counsel for the Federal Trade Commission and chief of its division of appellate proceedings, died recently of a heart attack. He was sixty-seven years old.

Frederick G. Banneroft, president of the United Oil Company, died December 2 at his home in Pittsburgh. He was seventy-four years old.

John A. Barrington, an executive of the General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, died December 3 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was sixty-six years old.

Donald N. Fawcett, director of purchases for the Flintkote Company, roofing materials and coatings, died December 1 in Chicago. He was forty-six years old.

Charles E. Foster, retired vice-president of the Cities Service Oil Company, died December 7 in St. Joseph, Mo. He was seventy-one years old. Mr. Foster retired in 1945 as vice-president in charge of marketing operations.

Wax & Rosin Products Importing Newly Developed Grades of Wax

Wax & Rosin Products, New York, announced last week it is importing and distributing some newly developed grades of "I.G. Waxes," among which are several for self-polishing, dry-bright, water-emulsion floor waxes which are available at prices below the current levels of carnauba wax. A carbon paper wax which can replace carnauba is also offered.

Imports at U.S. Ports

—*Continued from page 59*

LEAD ORE—264 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Adela, Antofagasta
238 tons, J Henry Schroder Banking Corp, Santa Adela, Antofagasta
203 tons, W R Grace & Co, Yavari, Salaverry
SILVER ORE—457 tons, W R Grace & Co, Hualla, Pacasmayo
322 tons, W R Grace & Co, Huallaga, Salaverry
422 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Adela, Arica
100 tons, J Henry Schroder Banking Corp, Santa Adela, Arica
147 tons, J Henry Schroder Banking Corp, Santa Adela, Arica
150 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Adela, Arica
MINERAL CONCENTRATES—244 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Philippine Transport, Manila
NUTMEGS—250 bgs, Barclays Bank, Ravnanger, Port of Spain
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, A Giurlani & Bros, President Harding, Leghorn
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, R C Pauli & Sons, Etna, Alicante
100 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Etna, Alicante
75 bgs, Etna, Alicante
SAGO, RED—5 bgs, Scandia Commercial Co, Bio Bio, Gothenburg
SESAME SEED — 600 bgs, H M Newhall Co, Anchor Hitch, Corinto
OIL CAKE—444 tons, Bank of California, Etna, Mazatlan
SEED MEAL—10,203 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Erna, Manzanillo
SHARK LIVERS, FROZEN—77 tins, Nopoco Chemical Co, President Pierce, Yokohama
SOAP—22 cs, Raphael Weil & Co, President Harding, Marseilles
SODIUM NITRATE—1,393 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Santa Adela, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—802 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Francisville, Batavia
TURPENTINE—50 dms, Etna, Amapala
VARNISH GUMS—80 bgs, Henry W Peabody Co, President Pierce, Manila

Industrial Application of Chemicals

("Where You Can Sell")

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Di(hydroxymethyl)nitromethane Diacetate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose esters.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) for cellulose esters.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipments.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings gor protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in making films from cellulose esters.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in making laminated-fiber molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing cellulose esters or resin.

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) for resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Gammathiocyanomethylether of 2.4.6-Trichlorophenol

Pesticide—Toxicant (U.S. 2185185) in insecticidual compositions.

Magnesium Metaphosphate

Chemical—Catalyst (Brit. 586732) in vapor-phase nitration of aromatic hydrocarbons (claimed to give increased yields in comparison with those obtained by the use of known catalysts under the same selection condition), also in making mononitro derivatives of benzene and alkylbenzenes.

Silver Difluoride

Chemical—Suggested as fluorinating agent in syntheses of organic compounds.

Sodium 2:4-Dichlorophenoxyacetate

Pesticide—Suggested for use as herbicide.

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Consider this GOOD PROCESS EQUIPMENT

1 TURL Type B Auto. Filter.

Oliver United Dorrco Filter in nickel, 6'x3', complete.

Sweetland No. 7 Filter Press.

36" Cast Iron Filter Presses.

Ertel & Alsop Disc Filters.

BRAND NEW Sperry 42" Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Presses.

Niagara No. 160 Stainless Filter.

2 Struthers Wells Stainless Drum Dryers, 5'x10'.

Bartlett & Snow Stainless Pan Dryer, 7'10"x2'11".

7 Devine and Stokes Vacuum Chamber Dryers, all sizes.

Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32"x72" complete, 5 H.P.

Stokes Rot. Vac. Dryer, 3'x5'.

6 Louisville Steam Tube Dryers, 5'x25', 6'x50'.

Procter & Schwartz Apron Type Conveyor Dryers (4).

3 Hersey Monel Dryers, 6'x33'.

Stainless Spray Dryers (3).

Mojonnier Copper Vac. Pan, 6'x 16', with calandria section.

12 Copper Vac. Pans, Coil or jacket from 3' to 8' diameters.

Vulcan Rectifying Column, 2' x36'.

Forced Circulation Evaporator with Inconel or Karbate Exchangers.

Stainless Steel Resin Still, 8'x7'.

5 Stainless Steel Vac. and Pressure Vessels, 3'x5', 4'x5' and 5'x8'.

3 S.S. Full Jacketed Tanks, 880 gal.

Copper Storage Tanks, 2,000 to 6,000 gals.

3 NEW 5,000 gal. S.S. Vert. Tanks.

3 Dopp 250 gal. Iron Jktd. Kettles.

Jacketed Steel Sulphonator, 7'x 90".

Dopplay 800 gal. Iron Jktd. Agtd. Kettle.

Pfaudler 2,500 gal. Glass Lined.

Vacuum Pan with New S.S. Coils.

Pfaudler 1,000 gal. Jktd. Agtd. Tank.

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"BUY BRILL"

Buy the BEST

10—Ross Engineering 2-Truck Atmospheric Steam heated Dryers, 500 sq. ft. each.
1—Tolhurst 40" center slung, motor driven Centrifugal with monel perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 48" center slung Centrifugal, steel perforated basket, with 10-HP exp. proof motors.
1—AT&M 30" suspended, steel perforated basket Centrifugal, with exp. proof motors.
2—AT&M 20" underdriven rubber-covered Centrifugals with exp. proof motors.
1—Bird 18"x28" Continuous Centrifugal with solid monel bowl, m.d.
1—Sharples #16-V S.S. Centrifuge.
3—Sweetland Filters Nos. 12, 10, 2.
3—Sweetland Filters #2, stainless steel bodies and leaves.
2—Elmco S.S. 4'x6', 1½'x1' stainless steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—Pfaudler 200-gal. glass-lined Tanks.
25—S.S. Kettles, Tanks, 50 to 500 gal.
10—Patterson, Abbe Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined 6'x8', 5'x6', 4'x5', 4½'x3½', 36"x42", 2'x3'.
3—Mikro Pulverizers 4TH, 2TH, 1SH.
10—Rotex, Ro-Ball Screeners, 40"x120", 40"x84", 40"x56".
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 59"x78" shelves.
2—Baker-Perkins 100 gal., 4½ gal. Jacketed Vacuum Mixers.
3—Baker-Perkins 150, 100, 50 gal. Jacketed Mixers, sigma blades.
2—Baker-Perkins Lab. 2 and 1 gal. S.S. Mixers.
8—Shriver, Sperry, 36", 32", 24" 12" C.L. P&F Filter Presses.
3—Knapp Can Labelers up to #10 cans.
2—Standard Knapp #229 Gluers, Sealers and Compression units.

COMPLETE LISTINGS, QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

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MODERN REBUILT AND GUARANTEED EQUIPMENT

Available at Bargain Prices

Mikro 4TH and 2TH Pulverizers; Jay Bee U1 & 3-AT, Stedman & Schutz-O'Neill Mills.
Baker Perkins & Readco Heavy Duty 30, 100, 150 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixers.
Stokes, Day, New Era, Hottman Mixers, from 2 to 450 gallons, with and without jackets.
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Horix, Ertel & Elgin Rotary Fillers.
Colton 4-PF Worm-type & Hand Fillers.
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Pony M & MX Labelrites, Ermold & World Semi & Fully Auto. Rotary & Straightaway Labelers.
Knapp E gal. adj. Wraparound Labeler, (Jars with ears).
Colton and Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines.
Triangle Pkg. Co. U1 Auger, Models G2C and A60A Auto Electri Pak 6 Head Fillers.
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Republic, Sweetland, Vallez, Sperry, Shriver & Ertel Filters.
Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealers.
Pneumatic Scale Co. Automatic Cartoning Outfit.
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Most of the equipment is of late type, modern, stainless steel and motor driven, including:

Stainless Steel Vacuum Pans
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Sanitary Pumps

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IN STOCK AT OUR NEWARK, N. J., SHOPS:

2—#12 SWEETLAND FILTERS, 36 leaves on 4", also 72 on 2".
1—42" x 42" SHRIVER FILTER PRESS, Cast Iron, Plate and Frame, Open Delivery, 41 Chambers.
2—900 gal. closed, jack., agit. STEEL KETTLES, 10 H.P. motors & drives.
1—2,000 gal. STEEL KETTLE, jack., open top, agit., 7' dia. x 7'6" deep.
2—BAKER PERKINS MIXERS, size 17. Jacketed, 200 gallon.
1—VACCUM SHELF DRYER, 17 shelves, 40" x 43".
1—No. 4-TH MIKRO PULVERIZER. Rebuilt—immediate shipment.
2—200 gal. PATTERSON PEBBLE MILLS, Buhrstone-lined, 4' x 5'.
1—300 gal. PATTERSON HIGH CHROME MANGANESE BALL MILL, 54" x 54", jacketed, with drive and motor.
1—J. H. Day Aluminum Horiz. 1,000# DRY POWDER MIXER.
1—8' x 12' OLIVER ACID-PROOF FILTER, lead fitted.
1—LOUISVILLE ROTARY STEAM TUBE DRYER, 6' x 50'.
1—8' x 125' REEVES ROTARY KILN.
1—2' x 15' ROTARY KILN, experimental, complete.
2—6' x 12' ALLIS CHALMERS ROD MILLS.
1—ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 5' x 33'.
1—#1 BANBURY MIXER, chrome plated rotors, drive, 40 HP motor.
2—175 gallon HEAVY PASTE MIXERS.

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ALL LEE KETTLES ARE MADE TO A.S.M.E. CODE

FOR SALE

4—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Columns 6' dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.

1—Copper Bubble Cap Column, 30" dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.

2—Stainless Steel Spray Towers, 33" x 17'.

1—Atm. Tray Dryer, 1,000 sq. ft.

2—Sharples #16V Super-Centrifuges, stainless steel, dual purpose bowl.

1—Ingersoll Rand bronze Centrif. Pump, 850 GPM @ 140', 40 HP motor—Unused.

2—Ing. Rand Bronze Centrif. Pumps, 200 GPM @ 230', 20 HP motor.

5—Duriron Centrif. Pumps, 80 GPM @ 45'.

1—Monel Jktd. & Agit. Vac. Reaction Kettle, 100 gal.

3—B&S Stainless Reaction Kettles, direct fired, heavy duty agitator—approx. 1,000 gal. cap.

3—Stainless Steel Tanks, 3,450 gal., vert., bolted top, 9' dia. x 7'3" high; coils.

2—Aluminum Storage Tanks, closed, 600 gal. & 1,000 gal.

3—Hevi-Duty electric furnaces, 750° C, 4 chambers each, 3⅓ cu. ft.

1—Tub. Heat Exchanger, Stainless, 10 sq. ft.

5—Tub. Heat Exchangers, Steel, 31 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells Evaporator, 4' x 8', vert. unit, 100 sq. ft. tubes.

2—Spencer Turbine Stainless Gas Compressors, 30 HP, 600 CFM @ 80 oz.

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*Autoclaves, Reactors
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289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

Philippines Regulations

—Continued from page 3

shaving creams (cakes, sticks and all other forms).

Fifty percent for dentifrices.

Unperfumed talcum powder may be imported up to 100 percent of 1948 imports.

Under the heading, explosives, fireworks, ammunition and firearms, the order cuts back imports of fireworks and firecrackers by 95 percent, and cartridges by 90 percent.

Reductions of 95 percent were ordered for lard; lard compounds and lard substitutes; vegetable oils and fats (except compounded fats for making margarin and shortening); and margarin. The order also reduced imports of matches by 95 percent; candles by 90 percent, and denatured alcohol by 95 percent.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT *FOR SALE*

1—Premier 15" Colloid Mill
1—Ceco Automatic Carton Sealer
3—New 65 gallon Dopp Kettles
1—Day "Hercules" 6 bbl. Mixer
1—Day 16"x40" Three Roller Mill
3—Lehman 12"x30" Five Roller Mills
1—Sperry 24" O.D. Filter Press
1—6' Dia. Putty Chaser
1—Raymond #1 Pulverizer
1—American 4"x3" Centr. Pump
1—7½ ¶ Vertical Agitator Drive
1—10' Dia. x 25' long Autoclave
1—42" Dia. x 24' Long Autoclave

ASK FOR STOCK SHEET "I"

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
73 HYATT AVENUE, NEWARK 5, N. J.
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SPECIALS

3—STAINLESS STEEL TANKS—3450 gallons each. Closed—with Stainless Steel Coils—All type 347 S.S.

4—STAINLESS STEEL BUBBLE CAP COLUMNS OR TOWERS—Type 347 S.S. 6' dia. x 30' high, 20 Bubble Cap plates, etc.

2—STAINLESS STEEL TOWERS—Type 347 S.S.—33" dia. x 17' high.

3—BARTLETT & SNOW STAINLESS STEEL TYPE 347 KETTLES—Direct Fired 1000 gallon with Agitators.

2—SPENCER TURBINE COMPRESSORS TYPE 347 S.S. contact parts with 30 H.P. Motor. 600 c.f.m. at 80 oz. pressure.

1—STAINLESS STEEL TYPE 304 OPEN TOP TANK—2500 gallon with Agitator.

1—SPERRY WOOD PLATE & FRAME 42" FILTER PRESS—Hyd. Closure 57 ch. 1¾" cake.

1—STAINLESS STEEL TUBULAR CONDENSER, 300 sq. ft. surface.

SEND FOR BULLETIN A-24
WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 West Broadway
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Newton to Leave Gulf

Bert P. Newton, vice-president in charge of foreign marketing operations of Gulf Oil Corporation, will retire on December 31, after twenty-five years with the company. He will also relinquish positions as vice-president and director of Gulf Refining Company, vice-president of Gulf Research & Development Company, and director of Kuwait Oil Company, Limited, and ten subsidiary foreign marketing companies, but will continue to serve in a consulting capacity.

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Sperry 36" x 36" Filter Press, recessed type, center feed, open delivery, Hereslte covered plates, with hydraulic closing device.

1—Shriver Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Press 42" x 42" Open delivery, 46 chambers.
1—Sperry Stainless Steel Filter Press, plate and frame, 12 chambers, 24" x 24".
1—Sperry Stainless Steel Filter Press, plate and frame, 15 chambers, 12" x 12".
2—Buffovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20".
2—Pfaudler Aluminum Jacketed Reactors, 250 and 1,300 gallons (new).
2—Buffalo Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 12 and 15 shelves.
5—Simpson No. 0 Intensive Mixers (new).
1—Sharples No. 18V Stainless Steel Centritugal.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal (Stainless Steel Basket).

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
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FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 2-6695

RED HOT ITEMS

1—NEW Sperry STAINLESS STEEL 24" P & F filter press, 4 eye—washing type—closed delivery.

1—NEW ATM STAINLESS STEEL 20" centrifuge, suspended motor driven.

A KINGS RANSOM IN EQUIPMENT IS STOCKED IN OUR WAREHOUSE—SEND FOR OUR LATEST LISTING.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
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STEEL STORAGE TANK CAR TANKS

9, 10,000-Gallon, Coiled.

3, 8,000-Gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled.

Available at Once!

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13454 S. Brainard Ave., Chicago 33, Ill.
"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel & Aluminum, 30 to 250 gals.
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
New and used high pressure Steam Boilers, 2 H.P. to 250 H.P.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
1—Buffovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kem-bi-nators 8' x 24'.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, steam jacketed.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
9—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gals. each.
1—500 gal. Vert. Glass-Lined Tank.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18—24-plate.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill 36" dia. x 42", silex lined.
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators 9' dia. x 11'6".
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL New Vertical Agitator with Explosion-proof ¼ H.P. Motor, 280 rpm, built-in switch, stainless steel propeller blades—adjustable for kettles from 18" to 36" diam.

H. LOEB & SON :- 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

SPECIALS—IN STOCK

Day 1266# steel, spiral Powder Mixer & Sifter, motor driven.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers.
2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles. Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24".
1—Denver 4'x3' Rotary Vac. Filter.
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
2—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryers.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—Century 3 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
8—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48".
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 6 gal. sizes.
1—U. S. Stainless Colloid Mill, 6 HP.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
2—Sperry 18" Lead Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
2—Shriver 18" Wood Filter Presses.
5—Tyler 38 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24"x60" & 20"x60" Split Screen.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3"x9", 9"x22", 12"x30", 16"x40"
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 3".
1—Stedman #32 single roll crusher.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Samco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Revolvator hand operated 1,000#.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines. Colton Tube Fillers.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
Rotary Cutters up to 40 HP.
8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
6—Centrifugals, 24", 30" & 40".
4—No. 6000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 361.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Mikro Pulverizers, 1SH, stainless steel, 2TH, 3TH.
Pebble Mills — 18x27", 30x36", 54x60", 72x60", Hardinge 6'x48" Ball Mill.
Quaker City Hammer Mills—#20-#21.
Gruendler 2XA.
16x10 Crushing Rolls, Sturtevant.
2—Amer. Exhausters, 400E and 50 EES w/motor, No. 60 Clarage.
Spencer Turbo Blower 400 CFM, 16 oz. 150 CFM 24 oz. Other sizes available.
2 Tolhurst 26" and 40" centrifuges.
Hummer Screens.
Laughlin Continuous Filter
Cottrel Dust Collector.
SS Centrifugal Pump w/5HP motor.
3 & 10 HP Speed Reducers.
Fork Lift Truck, 10,000 lbs. & other sizes.

Send for Stock List

LAWLER COMPANY
Durham Ave. & L.V.R.R. Metuchen, N. J

FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 6x5', 5x6', 4x5', 2½x3½'.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 40" susp. sf. basket.
Mixer: W.&P. 20 gal. jacketed.
Mixer: Day Imperial # 30, stain. steel.
Dryers: 6x40' Davenport hot air rotary.
Vacuum Pans: 50 gal. and 6' copper.
Mixer: Day Cincinnatus #2, 28 gal.
Kettle: 200 gal. Dopp jacketed, agitated.
Tube Filler: Stokes 90-C, with closer.
Tablet Machines: Colton 3B, 3DT, 4.
Filter Presses: 7", 12", 24" cast iron.
Vacuum Pan: 100 gal. Stokes stain. st.
Kettles: Stain. Steel, all sizes. (New).
Powder Mixers: Day 100, 200, 1,000 lbs. 20-20 Burton, Broughton 5 hp.
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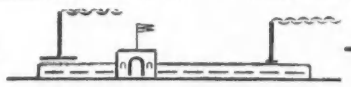

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Drug Trade Conference

—Continued from page 4

freedom from political control or would, in effect, "socialize" the field of medical care.

Control of Barbiturates

The conference urged State pharmaceutical associations to further the enactment of legislation for the control of sales of barbiturates on the basis of the model bill which its committee had prepared. In connection with the consideration of barbiturate legislation there was some criticism of alleged misrepresentation of the findings of the so-called "Isbell report" in furtherance of the proposal that barbiturates be included under the antinarcotic laws. The consensus was that the report did not indicate that such classification was justified.

Narcotic Restrictions

The conference advised that Federal and State antinarcotic legislation embrace synthetic drugs of a narcotic nature and make uniform exceptions for derivatives of narcotics which are not conducive to addiction.

Pharmaceutical Education

As usual, the need of the drug industry in all divisions for adequately trained manpower got much consideration in the proceedings of the conference. P. H. Costello reported that twenty schools had been inspected under the survey; fifteen had been reinspected; and five more would be inspected this year. Deficiencies would be rechecked, he said. Implementation of the survey was discussed by Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer with reference to twelve recommendations directed to the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Some of the recommendations had been carried out; others had been necessarily deferred; some were being studied.

Creation of a commission on professional manpower for pharmacy was reported by Dr. Robert P. Fischelis. There was some discussion on how this might conflict with the conference proper—it represents the same organizations—one view being that it would avoid the necessity of unanimous consent by which the conference is bound.

As tentatively set up the commission has the following members:—Chairman, Robert P. Fischelis, Washington, representing the American Pharmaceutical Association; secretary, P. H. Costello, Chicago, representing the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy; Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer, Brooklyn, N. Y., representing the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy; George H. Frates, Washington, representing the National Association of Retail Druggists; S. C. Mills, New York, representing the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; Karl Bambach, Washington, representing the American Drug Manufacturers Association; George V. Doerr, Minneapolis, representing the National Wholesale Druggists Association; Ray Schlotterer, New York, representing the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association; T. N. Beaver, Washington, representing the National Association of Chain Drug Stores; Basil L. Emery, New York, representing the Proprietary Association.

Pharmacy's problem is one of men, medicaments, and merchandising, as seen by Dr. E. C. Elliott, who has been director of the survey. Its aspects spread out to fifty-six topics. He had visited fifty schools and many boards of pharmacy. He found growing interest in the future's needs and he felt that the boards could do much to elevate the status of pharmaceutical practice.

There will be a surplus of graduates in pharmacy within two years, Dr. Elliott said. Data on positions other than in drug stores are needed, he added. It was his opinion that the schools should teach more drug law and drug business and the boards cover those important aspects in their examinations.

Completion of the underwriting of the survey was reported by Dr. E. L. Newcomb for the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education. It had cost $192,000. The foundation, he said, was still supporting some undergraduate scholarships, but these were secondary to the graduate holdings, of which 105 were now active for doctorates. Also there were fifteen held by foreign recipients. The basic problem, as he saw it, was to supply properly trained manpower, especially in teaching.

Dr. Newcomb also reported on the study of operating costs of retail drug stores by a committee representing manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers. This had been estimated to cost $150,000 for the first year, covering perhaps twenty stores. Manufacturers would contribute $80,000; wholesalers, $25,000; retailers, $25,000; trade publishers, $20,000. Business schools would cooperate.

Officers Re-elected

There was no contest in the annual election for offices and the outgoing force was reinstated:—President, Carson P. Frailey, of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, Washington; vice-president, Dr. Fred J. Cullen, of the Proprietary Association, Washington; secretary-treasurer, Ray Schlotterer, of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, New York.

Other members of the executive committee, chosen by their respective organizations are:—

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, Washington.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (selection deferred).

National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, P. H. Costello, Chicago.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Carl Willingham, New York.

National Association of Retail Druggists, John W. Dargavel, Chicago.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Dr. E. L. Newcomb, New York.

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Evans Gets Medal

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Radioactive Cosmetics

Dr. Louis C. Barail and Joseph J. Pescatore of the U. S. Testing Company, described preliminary studies conducted on cosmetics made radioactive by means of isotopes to find whether cosmetics do penetrate the skin and how deep they could be detected. At no time was there any indication of penetration, they said, and this establishes the fact that spermaceti does not penetrate the skin.

Three papers reviewed recent investigation on ammoniated dentifrices. They were prepared by Dr. R. G. Kesel, University of Illinois; Dr. Chester J. Henschel, research director of Western Graduate Research Foundation, and Thomas J. Hill, chairman of the council on dental therapy on the American Dental Association.

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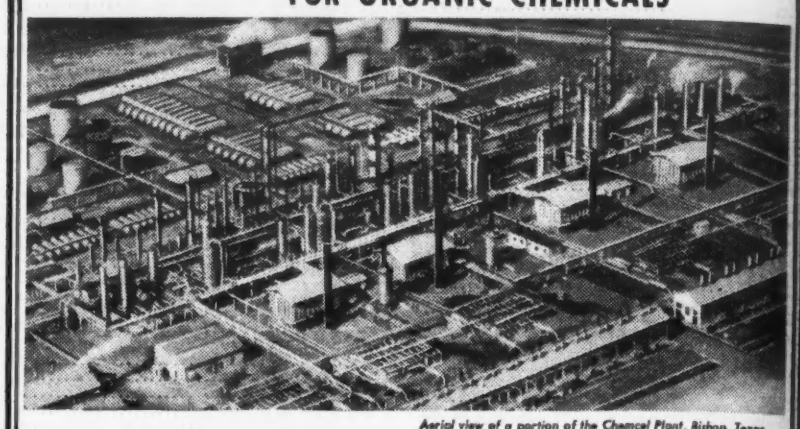

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